The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,253 New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1888.

LIBRARY FOR THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th Mar.
** SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	[illegible]	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	[illegible]	[illegible]	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	[illegible]	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4191	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates:—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 26, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, Rs. 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	,,	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	,,	31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 27, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	4th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA ....A. Trobitz ....25th March.
MEDUSA ....A. Shutega ....1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 28th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 5", Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. "VICTORIA," SAILING 17TH MARCH.

THIS STEAMER, of 3,360 tons, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of

"AVOCA."
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M & Co.,
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 12th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th March, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Huzara 2078 ,, ...on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbola 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kewley	13th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	20th ,,
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	P. C. Crockatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS.

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

		Cash Prices. Rs.	As.
RAT TRAPS	each	1	0
CAT or HARE TRAPS	,,	3	0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS	,,	15	0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6-0 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE MANILLAS.

A VERY fine parcel has just been received of No. 2 CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 5.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

DEJEUNER CLARET.

A SPECIAL IMPORTATION.
Highly Recommended.
SOUND,
GOOD BODY,
FINE BOUQUET.
MODERATE PRICE.
In Quarts only.
Rs. 12 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

MAHABLESHWUR.

TREACHER & Co., LD., beg to announce that they have OPENED a DISPENSARY at the abovenamed favourite Hill Station, where reliable Medicines may be obtained and Prescriptions made up at the shortest notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND
CHEMISTS IN ORDINARY TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND
STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARETS!

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10 12	6 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10 12	6 0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13 8	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34 0	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THIS now celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the VERY CREAM of SCOTCH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled—perfectly pure, and from its softness and peculiarly fine flavour strongly commends itself to the drinkers of Whisky.

It has met with universal approval.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRTS "FOR ALL OCCASIONS."

"HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED" SHIRTS.

EASE, COMFORT, & PRECISION.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL SHIRT & COLLAR LIST.

HOAR & CO. { SHIRT-MAKERS. } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Stee and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers
Cartoon Papers
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper
Sundries.
Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c,
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells,
Gold Leaf.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS., W. F. STANLEY, T. H. STEWARD, } LONDON.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.

FROM COLONEL HAWES.

AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.

In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 ,,
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 ,,
BREAKFAST ,,	0-12 ,,
HOUSEHOLD ,,	0-10 ,,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, ironbound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	30	33	36 each.

Best Dull Canvass, fitted with Tray; a superior article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	35	39	41

The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	36	40	45

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvass, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.

Inches	33	36
Rupees	55	60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious and very strong.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	30	33	36	40

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	33	36	40	45

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.

12-in.	13-in.	14-in.	15-in.
Rs. 12-8	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 15-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.

12-in.	13in.	14in.
Rs. 15-8	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 5	Rs. 6

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

Small	Large.
Rs. 6-8	Rs. 7-8

Portable Travelling Baths, best Blocked Tin, fitted with Wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.

Inches	24	27	30	33	36
Rupees	25	30	33	40	45

Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

Inches	27	28	32	34	36
Rupees	20	33	40	45	50

Air-tight Cases for Officer's Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.

Inches	24	26	28	30
Rupees	20	24	26	28

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 35.

Best Blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat cases, Rs. 10-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 16-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 35.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESINGERS.

AN EXTRA CONCERT to which ladies will be admitted will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on MONDAY, March 19 commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members free. Members guests, Rs. 2 each. Apply for tickets to

G. W. ROUGHTON, Hony. Secy.
70, Tamarind Lane.

Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be DELIVERED in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., by Professor G. W. FORREST, M.A.

Subject.—"EDUCATION IN GERMANY AND INDIA," including a description of the technical schools visited by him during a recent tour in Germany.

Members, their families, and the general public are invited to attend.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows:—

CITY of CANTERBURY for Liverpool, on or about 28th March.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins, bath, punkas, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s "RIALTO," ARRIVED from Hull, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by s.s. "INISHOWEN HEAD" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from London, and Antwerp, and that she is DISCHARGING in Prince's Dock. They are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, before removal from the Dock premises, and prior to the vessel leaving port.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

CHUBB'S.

PATENT SAFES, CHESTS, BOXES, LOCKS, AND PADLOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 19th. March, 1888, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st. December, 1887.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES H. LATIMER & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, & Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 19th March (both days inclusive).

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, Nos. 304—306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1888, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 29th instant, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

MESSRS. GANZ & Co., Ld., obtained the FIRST ORDER of MERIT at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition for the excellence of their Exhibits shown at work on that occasion.

The following are a few of the Central Stations working with our system, viz:—

Budapest	4,000	lamps	London	200	lamps.
Lucerne	1,800	,,	Rome	12,000	,,
Monte Vido	7,200	,,	Milan	1,500	,,
Melbourne	3,500	,,	Odessa	2,500	,,

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAN CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 372 OF 1885.

MEMON CADUR FAKEER MAHOMED, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Rungaree-Moolla, outside the Fort of Bombay..............................Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE NOORMAHOMED HAJEE SULLAMON and MOOSA HAJEE SOOLAMON, both of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Rungaree Moolla, outside the Fort of Bombay, MEMON NOORMAHOMED JEEWA, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Moorgee Molla, outside the Fort, Bombay, and LULLOOBHOY SOOKHUL MEHTA, of Ahmedabad, Hindoo inhabitant, now residing at Goa ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, dated the 22nd day of February, 1888, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage or tenement, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Shaikmemon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 194, and being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 117, and new No. 910, whereof Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy and Kessowdas Nathoobhoy, are the Fazendars, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Kanjee Kundoojee, and partly by the temple of Shri Gunputee, on or towards the west by the property of Limjee Manockjee Seth, on or towards the north by the compound of the Mumbadevi Temple, and on or towards the south by the said Shaik Memon Street. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same, that they should on or before the 26th day of March, 1888, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET.

SMOKERS

WHO ARE IN SEARCH OF A REALLY
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their attention drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient guarantee
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER AND HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES:

NEUBERG'S "1888" MIXTURE.

Special attention is invited to this latest addition to my well-known brands—a rare combination of the fragrant weed, similar in character to my already celebrated "Golden Block" Mixture, but of a somewhat milder form.

Per 1lb. tin, Rs. 3-12. Per ½lb. tin, Rs. 2.

				Rs.	as.
Golden Block Mixture,	per	1lb.	tin	3	4
Do do	„	½lb.	„	1	12
Golden Leaf Bird's Eye	„	¼ b.	„	0	14
Golden Fleece	„	½lb.	„	1	12
Virginia Honey Dew	„	½lb.	„	1	12
Latakia	„	½lb.	„	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY RACES.—1888.

SETTLING DAY.—For losers THIS DAY from 1 to 4 p. m., at No. 32, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

PALLONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

S.S. MERTON HALL, ARRIVED 10TH MARCH, 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

WANTED.

PROBATIONERS FOR THE BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

APPLICANTS must be British-born Subjects and hold Certificate of Competency as MASTER or FIRST MATE, also good Testimonials as to conduct and ability.

Apply with Certificates and Characters, in person, to the Assistant Port Officer of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND, R.E., Capt. I. M.
Port Officer of Bombay.
Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 10th March, 1888.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

ALL Friends of the Temperance cause are earnestly invited to attend the FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Association in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1888, at 8-30 p.m.

The Meeting will be addressed by the President (Rev. Jno. Forgan), the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. M. H. Hakim, Maneksha J. Taleyarkhan, and other gentlemen. There will also be selections of Music.

S. TOMLINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

A WHITE ARAB GALLOWAY, sound and very strong, well up to 15 stone, well trained to both saddle and harness, but never ridden by a lady, aged; price, Rs. 350.

A. D. B. C. F. B. L. 12° Gun by Fraser, of Edinburgh, choke in both barrels; complete in case with all implements; price Rs. 200.

A. S. B. 450° Express Rifle, by same maker, with Telescopic sight, complete in case, with all implements; price, Rs. 200.

The Gun and Rifle can be delivered over immediately, but the Horse not until the Easter Holidays.

Apply to BETA, care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDANT, BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

1. DRILLS for the week ending 17th March.

Monday. Wednesday. Friday. } 9 p.m.—Company Drill in the Town Hall. Candidates for the Proficiency Examination are particularly requested to attend these Drills as all the subjects of the examination except Gun Drill will be rehearsed. Next week the Town Hall will not be available.

Tuesday. Friday. } 7 a.m.—Gun Drill for Recruits in the Arsenal Compound, under the Sergeant-Instructor.

Saturday,—3-45 p.m. Fall in on the Oval, opposite the Municipal Offices, to proceed to Colaba Battery for continuation of the annual Gun Target Practice. (Carbines, sidearms, and pouches not required). All members are requested to attend, and in particular those who have not been present on the two previous Saturdays, so that they may earn the extra grant.

2. Tuesday, 9 p.m., and Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.—The Sergeant-Instructor's Lectures at the Volunteer Club.
3. Wednesday and Saturday, 6-30 a.m.—Class-firing at Coorla. Members are reminded that class-firing must be completed before the 31st inst.
4. Lieut. E. Mitchell is granted leave from the 3rd to the 17th inst. both days inclusive.
5. A short Synopsis of the subjects required for the Proficiency Examination has been printed, and members desirous of obtaining copies can do so on application to the Commandant.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain.
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh supply of our best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Ladies' Saddle, complete with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

A second-hand English-built PONY-CART, in good order.

A second-hand single-seated English BROUGHAM, the property of J. Macpherson, Esq., proceeded to England.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be btained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1888.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

EXPERIENCED ESTIMATORS for RAILWAY WORK (Bridges, Station Buildings, and Staff Quarters) wanted immediately, to report at Nagpur. Pay, Rs. 65 a month. Apply to

G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engr., B. N. Ry., Nagpur C.P.

WANTED.

CONTRACTORS to take a whole or part of the cutting of the coal in the Umaria Colliery, Natives or Eurasians preferred.

Terms of agreement can be seen at the Colliery by application to the Manager.

J. W. MAUGHAN,
Manager,
Umaria Colliery.
Umaria, via Katni, 2nd March, 1888.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT, NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual SALE of TIMBER by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at the Kodibag Depot, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1888.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash or payment to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the Forest Ranger, in charge of the Coast Depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger, in charge Coast Depots, Karwar.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Camp Anshi, Kanara District, 2nd March, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 119 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS SURJI and NARANDAS SURJI, Hindoo Inhabitants of Bombay, residing in house No. 113, at Vithulwadi, outside the Fort, infants under the age of 18 years by their next friend DAMODHER DHURAMSEY ..Plaintiffs.

vs.

CAMARBAI, widow and Executrix of SURJI GOWAND, deceased, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Vithulwadi in House No. 113, LUKMIDAS SURJI, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Vithulwadi aforesaid an infant under the age of 1 years by his guardian *ad litem* F. H. De Brito ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirtieth day of September, One thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Surji Gowan, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the ninth day of February, in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-two, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1888.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder.

On account of the underwriters—

J
H A H J } —58 bags S W D Mauritius sugar, ex-barque Sinquasi.
H H S & Co.—30 bags do. ex-Sir Lancelot.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Cotton Green on account of the concerned.

16 bales S W D Joria Cotton.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

6 pieces black woolen merino.
1 box woolen shawls.
4 cases antique stripes.
5 „ white embroidered gauze.
5 „ colored prints.
1 „ white striped net.
1 „ Lace Handkerchiefs.
6 „ white and colored handkerchiefs.
2 „ colored sarries.
1 „ white drill.
3 „ grey dhooties.

AUCTION SALE of Old Scrap Iron, Steel, Timber, and a second hand Portable Engine at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th instant, and the next day, at 2 p m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of old scrap iron, steel, timber, and a second-hand portalbe engine.

Property now on view.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up their surplus land, measuring about 6,269 square yards for sale by Public Action on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, 1888, at 4 p. m., at the Company's Mill premises at Falkland Road.

The above land is well adapted for building bungalows or chawls.

For further particulars and plan of the property, apply to the Manager at the Mill, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, 1888, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889, and squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets for 12 months, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.

For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 full size billiard table by Lazarus.
1 tandem trycicle.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases handkerchieves.
7 „ gagrapats.
3 „ white dhoties.
5 „ „ sarees.
10 cases each 224 lbs. Pigeon egg glass beads.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Gopalljee Mooljee—

E K S—1273 1290 / 1291 1309 } 5 cases silver lametta No. 7 and
P N 1312 } 17 oz.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Husson.

Ex s. s. China.

U L L A / M P & Co. } 712-15—4 cases 100 doz. Reiss's assorted scent

On account and at the risk of Joseph Ahmed.

Ex s. s. Cathay.

M P W 5963-72—10 cases, each 25 dozen Eau de Cologne.

On account and at the risk of Jugjeewun Canjee—

L B R—103 104 / 105 107 } 4 cases grey sarrees.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Coromandel—

W A N—1095 / 1097 } 2 cases Eau de Cologne.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English built landau in very good order.
1 Bay C. B. pony mare, regularly ridden with the Bombay Foxhounds. An excellent jumper.
1 handsome second-hand brougham.
1 „ light mail-phaeton.
1 „ English-built miniature office brougham.
1 pair handsome Bay walers 16 hands, aged, go in double harness and are good movers.
1 English-built Victoria in very good order with removeable coach box.
1 Otto Bicycle, nearly new.
1 handsome new light Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome grey Arab gelding 15 hands, quiet to ride and drive and a perfect lady's horse.

A few English pups and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st-floor) the valuable and, handsome, French polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, first-rate oil painting and oleographs, Brussels carpets, and a large number of books, &c., the property of a gentlem.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 497 of 1885.

Peroshaw Pallonjee ....Plaintiff.

vs.

Pallonjee Pestonjee and another .....Defendant.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Pursuant to an order made in the above suit on the 19th day of January, 1888, and under instructions from the defendant, Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot on the premises on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1888, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon, situate at Colbhat Road, without the Fort admeasuring 133 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 570 and new No. 2682, old survey No. 1-65, and new survey No. 8,193, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under ward No. 3,108 and street No. 51, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the south by the Colbhat Road aforesaid, on or towards the east by the house of Anpoornabai, widow of Abba Patell, deceased, and a range of chawl of Cassinath Damodar Jossey, and on or towards the west by a public passage and the house of Bhugwantrao Morojee, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee and certain tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers or Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, 29 Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1888.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDINANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordinance. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of iron steel, timber, firewood, old tarpaulins leather cuttings, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms valuable and rare books selected from the library of Professor G. W. Forrest, including Tod's Rajputana, Forbes Oriental Memoirs, Harris's Voyages, Wellesley's Despatches, Joes Voyages, Moors Narratives, Cambridge's, War in India, Aldine Edition of the English Poets and numerous works of English literature, mathematics, political economy, and science.

Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view 4 days before sale.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD GROUND AT BYCULLA FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m., if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A piece of surplus freehold ground next to Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, adjoining the Victoria Gardens at Byculla, and opposite the proposed new station of the G. I. P. Railway. It contains about 1,600 square yards, and is fronted by the Parell Road, and is specially suitable for residencies for European's or a Hotel. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Machine Depot, at Byculla, Mazagon, and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, a quantity of valuable machinery, particulars of which will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	„ 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	„ 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	„ 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ...	„ 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	„ 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	„ 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	„ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES
CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS
BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

HAMILTON & CO.,

Established under the auspices of Government A. D. 1808.

BRANCH.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, SOLITAIRES AND STUDS, NEW PATTERNS.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Canoe and Ball Pattern. Rs. 32, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Chain connection. Rs. 47, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Shewing Frog. Rs. 30, the pair, cash.

COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash, Rs. 18, the set.

SETS OF PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs and Collar Button. Rs. 45, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Cylinder and Ball Pattern. Rs. 35, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Ball and Satchell Pattern. Rs. 37, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Double Disk and Screw pattern. Rs. 30, the pair, cash.

COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash Rs. 20, the set.

SETS OF PLAIN GOLD BALL SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs, and Collar Button. Rs. 40, cash.

PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS. Rs. 30, cash.

3 PLAIN GOLD BALL STUDS. Rs. 11, cash.

1 PLAIN GOLD COLLAR BUTTON. Rs. 6, cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9	8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	„	9	8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	„	9	8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	„	9	8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	„	9	8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	„	9	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	„	16	8
Drab Shell do.	„	12	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	„	4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	„	3	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	„	4	8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ....from	„	5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage 1 anna extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission-orders for buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness and the road. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS it is intended at an early date to CALL a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the SIR MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL FUND to determine what form the Memorial shall take, it is requested that those who have not already subscribed and wish to do so will send their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay as early as possible.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
K. T. TELANG,
Secretaries Sir Maxwell Melvill Memorial Fund.
Bombay, 9th March, 1888.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE 2nd CONCERT of this Society, at which the greater part of the Oratorio "THE MESSIAH" will be given, will take place on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. Further particulars in future advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on SATURDAY the 24th March, 1888, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1888.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
104, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRIDGE PLANT, &c., FOR SALE.

THE boring-apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self-propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Tangye's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7 H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons overhead, travelling crab to lift 13½ tons steam and hand winches, vertical and 25-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engines, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam-hammers, Oregon and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 74 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses, each 28½ feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smiths' hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, ½ and ¾ inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, forging, holding-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, rymers, swages, tongs, and other tools, small riveted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat, round, square, and plate iron, &c., &c.

Also two sets of timber-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to CONTROLLER of STORES, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agents.
Calcutta, November 23, 1887.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

BY APPOINTMENT,
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club, 32, Bellasis Junction Road, 8-30 a.m.
Opening of Victoria Dock for Public Traffic.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture on the Exposition of Purity, Framji Cawasji Institute, 5-30 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce: Ballot for Three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Pandora (s), from Trieste; and Puttiala (s), Calcutta. On the 10th:—St. Bernard (s), from Cardiff; Oriental (s), Mozambique; Inchgarvie (s), Penarth; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; and Inishomen Head (s), London. Yesterday:—Chilka (s), from Calcutta; Friary (s), New Port; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; and Athens (s), Penarth.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th:—Cuba (s), for Havre; Stura (s), Hongkong; Lawada (s), Coast and Karachi; Ehrenfels (s), Singapore; and D. Baldino (s), Genoa. Yesterday:—Atrato (s), for Antwerp; Amana (s), Liverpool and Marseilles; and Akbar (s), Mauritius.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Honkong per extra s.s. Kashgar will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Cuba and Brenda left the Dock on Friday, and the s.s. Hay Green entered and the s. s. Rothesay and Stura left it on Saturday.

Fall off Nowrojee Hill.—A Hindoo, named Balloo Byroo, aged 22 years, on Friday evening last, while seated at the edge of the cliff, at Nowrojee Hill, overbalanced himself and fell over into the quarry beneath, a depth of about 57 feet, and sustained serious injuries to his person. He is at present lying in the J. J. Hospital in a precarious state.

The Rahnumai Mazdayasna Sabbha.—We are requested to announce that a public meeting of the said Sabbha will be held in the hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute this evening at 5-30 p. m., when the first of a series of lectures on "Bodily Purity among Zoroastrians" will be delivered by Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhai Bharucha. The presence of all Zoroastrians is respectfully solicited on the occasion.

Found Dead.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a female child, about six months old, found lying dead on the Baboola Tank Road that morning, wrapped up in a *cholee*. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was greatly emaciated. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, was of opinion that the cause of death was exhaustion from long illness, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

A Dishonest Mill-labourer.—Babajee Dajee, a labourer employed at the David Sassoon Mill, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Smith, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a handkerchief and two *dhoturs*, valued at Rs. 4, the property of the Mill. When accused was passing out of the gate of the Mill on Friday evening, the handkerchief and the *dhoturs* were found wrapped round his waist, underneath his coat, by the watchman. Pleading guilty, the accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident on Boardship.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Mirza Ameer, employed on board the s. s. Kangra, aged 34 years. On the 17th ultimo, while working on board that vessel, which was then lying in the Prince's Dock, the man accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel and had his spine fractured. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he gradually became worse and died from its effects at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Death from Epilepsy.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at Chowpatty Road, touching the death of a Hindoo boy, aged 11 years, named Narayen Kooshaba, the son of a cart driver, named Koosaba Ramji. About 2 p.m., on Saturday, on the Gaumdevie Road, deceased fell off from his father's cart while in a fit. He was picked up unconscious and taken home, where he died in about 10 or 15 minutes. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by epilepsy.

The New Null Bazaar Market.—On Friday during the excavations that were being carried out for laying the foundation of the NewNullBazaar Markets Rs. 11, in two and four-anna pieces were dug up by the labourers. The money was taken charge of by Mr. Higgins, the superintendent of markets. A Mahomedan grave was also discovered. A great number of Mahomedans gathered around it, placing flowers over it. They also engaged the services of a Mahomedan Fakeer to offer prayers at it. The Mahomedans state that the grave is of one of their saints, who was buried there before the present Null Bazaar came into existence.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Ellapa Sayana, aged 25 years, a labourer employed in pulling down a five-storied house situated in DeSouza street belonging to Dyal Dewjee. On Friday evening last, while putting up a scaffolding the south wall of the building suddenly fell in, fracturing two of the deceased's ribs. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he died at half past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of February, 1888:—

		Ans.	Nos.
	Rs. 100 Prizes.		
Green Line,	Up	1	444115
Brown Line,	Down	,,	815026
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Yellow Line,	Up	2	148991
Green Line,	Down	,,	191625
Yellow Line,	Down	,,	211131
Green Line,	Down	1½	211070
,,	Up	,,	230962
,,	Up	,,	232678
Red Line,	Up	1	588019
Brown Line,	Down	,,	812697
Lavender Line,	Down	,,	816926
Special Line,	Up	,,	A 341298
Yellow Line,	Down	,,	A 364444
Special Line,	Down	,,	A 691130
Brown Line,	Down	,,	A 827754
Special Line,	Up	½	350417
Special Line,	Up	,,	358615

The Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company.—This Company performed a native translation of Hoodman Blind at the Novelty Theatre last Saturday. There was a crowded house, and Mr. Baliwalla's Company was quite up to the piece in every way. Several English tunes were recognisable in the various native songs, and they suffered nothing for the apparent incongruity of English airs to native words. Mr. Balivalla and his troope are to be congratulated on the success which crowned their efforts in this new departure. Nothing was wanting in the scenic and stage accessories to render the play a production worthy of a first-class Company of actors. Those who had witnessed the performance of the original piece in London in the Princess' Theatre could not but be struck with the admirable manner in which its native adaptation was produced last Saturday. The misunderstanding of a married couple owing to the complications brought by a villain were well rendered and easily understood by those even who knew little or nothing of the native language. The piece will be performed again, and is well worth seeing.

Suicides.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Mohunjee Runchore, aged 20 years. On Saturday evening deceased was brought to hospital suffering from the effects of opium, and died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It appeared that on being reprimanded by his mother for the idle life he led and the bad company he kept he had taken opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Fidda Ali Abdoola, aged 22 years, an embroiderer who lived at Bengalpoora. On Saturday, at 4-30 p.m., deceased was admitted into the hospital suffering from the effects of arsenic, of which he stated he had taken a tola. Deceased did not rally after admission into hospital and died at 10-30 p.m., on Saturday night. A verdict of suicide by arsenic was recorded.—A third inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Siddick Abdoola, a carpenter, aged 20 years. In consequence of his bad behaviour his wife was taken away by her father to her native country. At 10 o'clock on Saturday night deceased was found lying in the Churney Road Garden in an unconscious state, suffering from the effects of opium. He was removed to hospital, where he died an hour after admission. Deceased was a gambler and spent all his earnings in gambling. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 3rd March 1888	£13,969,400
Balance to be remitted from 4th March to 31st March 1888	£2,144,600

MILITARY FUNERAL AT BANDORA.

On Wednesday, Mr. Pascoal Pereira, employed in the foundry of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, died at his home at Cantwary, Bandora, after a brief illness. On Thursday evening, at 4 o'clock, a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the deceased's residence to take part in the funeral ceremony. The burial service of the Roman Catholic Church was read clearly and feelingly by the Rev. J. C. Pereira, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church. In accordance with the orders issued by Major E. S. Luard, Acting Commandant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, of which the deceased was a prominent member, the Volunteers had arranged for a carrying and firing party. At the conclusion of the burial service, the remains, escorted on either side by Volunteers, were carried in procession along the principal street, while the band of the Volunteer Corps played the "Dead March." The moment the coffin reached the graveyard of St. Andrew's Church the order "Present Arms" was given by Sergeant-Major A. R. Scott, and the Regiment saluted and reversed arms. Another short service having been performed at the graveyard, the remains were lowered into their last resting place, while the Volunteers fired three volleys. At the grave were numerous friends who gathered round to obtain a farewell look at the remains of one who by his genial character and generous disposition had won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. The deceased, who was only 30 years of age, leaves behind him, besides his parents, a widow and three children.

A correspondent writes to us:—In connection with this funeral a curious incident occurred, which the ecclesiastical authorities would do well to take note of. It appears that the deceased died in a very impoverished condition. Owing to this circumstance, his family were unable to provide a coffin for the remains. A coffin was, however, borrowed for the occasion, and when the time for depositing the remains in the graveyard arrived, it was seen that the corpse was being removed from the coffin for interment. Sergeant-Major Scott protested against this step—a step which looked in every way unseemly. Owing to this protest, another coffin was immediately brought on the scene, and the corpse, having been transferred into it, was consigned to the grave.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY'S.

We stated on Saturday that Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, and some of the leading citizens were present at the marriage festivities on Thursday at the bungalow of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I. Among them were:—The Right Rev. Dr. Porter, Roman Catholic Archbishop; the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I.; the Hon. Raymond West; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E.; the Hon. P. M. Mehta, His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, His Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, His Excellency the Persian Consul-General, Messrs. W. Lee-Warner, F. L. Charles, A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Grattan Geary, F. W. Stevens, J. R. Duxbury, W. E. Hart, Colonel Portman, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Dr. P. Peterson, Major Selby, Major Martin, Messrs. J. Griffiths, S.D. Sassoon, A. M. Gubbay, H. Curwen, G. E. Ormiston, G. A. Kittredge, Miss Dr. Peechy, Messrs. J. Baird, A. V. Frere, P. Ryan, F. A. Little, W. M. Bell, S. A. Nathan, W. Fearon, R. P. Brunton, H. W. Barrow, G. A. Manson, E. W. Freeborn, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Messrs. Budroodin Tyebjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; Ragoonath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.; Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mooljee B. Barbhaya, Nana Morojee, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. Deshmookh, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. J. B. Spencer, Dr. Underwood, Dr. Pestonjee M. Nicholson, Khan Bhadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Y. M. Kelkar, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, M. B. Dadabhoy, Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Kurim Khan, Raghunath Macoond, V. K. Bhatavdekur, Runchordas Vundravundas, H. M. Chichgar, R. M. Chichgar, Ghellabhai Haridas, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hassumbhoy Visram, Janardhun Gopal, Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Ramchunder Hemraj, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. R. Ranina, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Aunndrao Narayen Wasudeo, Hormusjee C. Major, Sumbhupersad Becherdas Ambaidas, Wamon Abbajee Modak, Mahomed Ali Rogay, Lukhmidas Khemjee, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpall, Ballajee Pandurang, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Goculdas Damjee, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Perozshaw Merwanjee Kaka, Devidas Harivalubdas, Jugmohandas Vundravundas, Munguldas Tapidas, Tribhowundas Harakchund, Narronjee Haripersad, S. M. Damanwalla, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, J. C. Cama, Rustom K. R. Cama, A. M. Dhurumsey, Dhunjeesha M. Karaka, &c.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHALLENGE DOUBLES.

					Sets.
		1ST TIES.			
F Ward W Murray	Bo. Gymkhana.	beat	G F MacMahon R Campbell	Bo Gymkhana No. 2	6·4 2·6 6·2
H R Cobbold F Graham	Alderley Edge. L T C.	,,	Agnew Turner. A K Oliver	Ladies' Gym khana.	6·4 6·3
T C Sangster H O Connor.	Bo Gymkhana No. 3.	,,	H T Vanderzee J C Thorpe	R A Colaba	6·2 6·4
		2ND TIES.			
H R Cobbold F Graham	Alderley Edge L T C	beat	F Ward W Murray	Bo Gymkhana.	4·6 6·1 6·5
T C Sangster H O Connor.	Bo Gymkhana. No. 3.	,,	F F MacCartie A P Gould.	Bo Gymkhana No. 4	6·4 6·4
		FINAL TIE.			
H R Cobbold F Graham	Alderley Edge L T C	beat	T C Sangster H O Connor	Bo Gymkhana. No. 3	6·3 6·4

OPEN CHALLENGE SINGLES.

	1ST TIES.		
F Ward, Bombay Club.	beat	H T Vanderzee, R A, Colaba	6·5 5·6 6·3
G F MacMahon, Poona, L T C	,,	W Murray, Calcutta, L T C	Scratched.
Agnew Turner, Ladies' Gym.	,,	H O Connor, Parel, L T C	6·2 6·4
	2ND TIES.		
F Ward, Bombay Club	,,	G F MacMahon, Poona, L T C	4·6 6·4 6·3
T C Sangster, Bo Gymkhana	,,	Agnew Turner, Ladies' Gymkhana	6·2 6·3
	FINAL TIE.		
F Ward, Bombay Club	beat	T C Sangster, Bombay Gymkhana	2·6 6·5 6·3

THE MOVEMENTS OF MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The movements of the various members of Government at the end of the Calcutta Session are now pretty well settled. The Viceroy, as we know, goes on a few days' shooting trip to Rewah; thence to Lucknow and onwards to Kashmir; the month of May will have set in with its heat and glare before he reaches Viceregal Lodge. The Commander-in-Chief will by March 24th have reached Lahore, and he will continue his tour in the Punjab until April 17th, when he will leave Dariwal for Simla, arriving there on the 21st. General Chesney will not lose much time in reaching the Hills, though he may stay a few days in Cawnpore. Mr. Scoble will leave Calcutta on the 23rd instant and visit Allahabad, Lucknow and Lahore; and, if time serves, may run up to Peshawur, and even to Beluchistan, wisely holding that every member of Council should have some practical knowledge of the North-West Frontier. Sir Charles Aitchison, starting on the 24th, will go straight to Simla, carrying on the work of the Home Department as usual until the Executive Council reassembles. Mr. Westland, after issueing his Budget Statement, will take a week's well-earned rest, travelling by easy stages to the rendezvous of office-boxes on the Simla Mall. Sir Charles Elliott, as Public Works Minister, will make an extensive tour. Leaving Calcutta on the 23rd instant, he will halt for a day at Allahabad and thence proceed to the Umaria coalfields. On the 28th and 29th he will be at Nagpur running out by special train along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as far as Raj Nandgaon. Reaching Hyderabad on April 1st, he will visit the Singareni coalfields on the 4th; Guntakal on the 6th, travelling along the new line to Nandyal and back; and finally make for Marmagoa on the 9th, Poona on the 12th, and Bombay on the 13th. His tour from that date has not yet been settled.

PRIZE-DAY OF THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

The Hon. Raymond West presided on Friday evening at the annual prize-day of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Mrs. Scott giving away the prizes. A large and influential gathering assembled at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to witness the proceedings, and among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Mr. W. Barve, C.I.E., the Rev. Dr. Porter, the Persian Consul-General, Dr. P. Peterson, H. H. Aga Khan, Messrs. Crawley-Boevey, A. F. Turner, W. Hamilton, Sorabji S. Bengalee, C.I.E., J. Swansegar, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator, Dustur Dorab Peshotanjee Sunjana, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee D. Petit, D. N. Wadia, P. N. Wadia, D. H. Wadia, Cursetjee M. Cursetjee, Jamsetjee N. Kama, K. R. Kama, D. F. Kama, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Kaikusro N. Kabrajee, Bomanjee Pherozesha, the Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, Rao Saheb G. M. Pitale, Jehangir B. Murzban, Eduljee Rustamjee Reporter, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Noor Mahomed Jeyrazbhoy Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Madhavdas Ragunathdas, Dustoor Moola Feroze, J.B. Vacha, H. B. Kama, M. H. Mody, N. B. Cooper, M. D. Kama, Drs. Nasarvanjee Jehangir Lam, Hormusjee N. Seervai, Byramjee Nowrojee, Pestonjee Muncherjee, A. P. Kama, L. B. Rozario, S. L. Palunkote, Messrs. Hamilton, Ruttonjee S. Tata, Rustim K. R. Kama, Anundrao Narayen Vasudev, Khan Bahadoor Cowasjee Jamsetjee Lalcaca, Messrs. Khurshedjee M. Setna, N.P. Kama, F. K. Patak, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jehangir R. Mody, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Ardasir B. Patel, B. B. Patel, Nasarwanjee Merwanjee Patel, Framjee T. Mirza, Kalabhoy M. Vakil, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, M. M. Narelvalla, K. D. Khumbata, Kaikusroo Dosabhoy Framjee, Rustamjee A. Spencer, Limjee N. Banajee, H. A. Suntook, B. D. Banajee, K. N. Kanga, Manekjee Bomanjee Mehta and several others.

The proceedings commenced with the girls singing a very pretty chorus song, and after going through a programme of instrumental and vocal music and recitations. Several of the girls sang very sweetly, especially Miss Kabrajee and Miss Khareghat. A recitation of the "Spider and the Fly" by three little girls caused much amusement, and generally all the girls gave a very good exhibition of the admirable instruction they receive.

Mr. Cama, the hon. secretary, then read the report, which showed, according to the opinions of the examiners, that out of the 66 girls examined, 52 passed under all heads. This result, it was stated, reflected great credit upon the lady superintendent, Miss Swansegar, her first assistant, Miss Higgins, and the other assistants, Miss O'Shea and Miss Kelly, who were all greatly respected and loved by their pupils. The examiners also praised the behaviour of the girls, and concluded by saying that they were confident the institution has a bright future before it. Lady Morland and Mrs. Walker who, at great trouble, examined the students in music, singing, and needlework, said in their report that they were agreeably surprised at the efficiency of several of the girls' whose voices were worthy of good training. The class singing was fairly good; but required light and shade, and could be greatly improved by good and careful teaching. The fancy work was considered creditable. The stitching was very good, but the buttonholes were very badly worked. The directors' report went on to say that they had redeemed the promise made last year to consider a scheme for the physical education of the girls. The directors have introduced "calisthenics" and hope that at no distant date to utilize the playground. Mr. Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, who examined the school in calisthenics, stated in his report that, considering the very little time that had elapsed since its introduction, the efforts made by Miss Palmer in teaching the exercises deserved great praise. The children looked happier for the light and amusing exercise, and it was surely to develop their bodies if persistently followed with the care and attention at present bestowed. We had at the end of December 1887, 79 pupils, all of whom are Parsees. The average attendance for 1887 was 69·69. The ages of the pupils ranged from 9 to 22 years, the average age being 13·658. The directors deeply regret the loss of their late president and esteemed colleague, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, who, for the first and last time, took the chair at last year's meeting held for the distribution of prizes. The directors placed on the records of the Institution the following resolution:—"With the deepest regret the board record their sense of the very great loss the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution has suffered through the death of their honoured president the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the founder and promoter of the institution, and, who, ever since its foundation, by his untiring zeal and devotion, actively promoted the best interests of this institution by obtaining for its school through Government a valuable site and a contribution towards its building, and by contributing from his own purse from time to time moneys aggregating the sum of twenty thousand rupees to meet its varied wants. The Board believe that the Alexandra School building will always remain a monument of Mr. Manockjee's work in the course of female education. The board duly appreciate the presence at their meetings his unfailing attendance and the valuable suggestions in the practical working of the school." The Alexandra School was closed for a week out of respect to the memory of the deceased. A movement has also been set on foot to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee in connection with the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, and towards which fund ten thousand rupees have already been subscribed. The directors have in contemplation a scheme for teaching in their school Guzerati as a language with French and drawing. The directors acknowledge with thanks the gift of an oil-painting of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and a Port Trust Bond for Rs. 400 forwarded through Miss Serenbai Manockjee Cursetjee as a contribution from 114 ex-students of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, who, along with the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, was one of the promoters of this institution, and who acted as the honorary treasurer from the foundation of the institution in 1863 until his death in the beginning of 1885. According to the request of the donors the principal amount will be kept in tact, and the interest will be utilized in awarding a Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama arithmetic prize of Rs. 10 and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama handwriting prize of Rs. 6.

The Hon. Mr. West, in addressing the assembly said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is to me a joyful occasion to be present here this evening, but it would have been a much greater source of satisfaction to me, if the duty I have undertaken had devolved on some one of the many gifted and accomplished ladies I see about me whose eloquence, if it truly rivalled the interest of this private conversation, would have delighted you; and who would, no doubt, have entered more heartily than a mere man can do into the inner feelings of the majority of this assembly. It was fourteen years ago that I presided at a similar celebration of this institution. Many changes have occurred since then. I have been favoured with a view of the proceedings of similar meetings held during the last fourteen years, and I have seen how many men of eminence have taken an interest in this institution, and have from time to time presided. Of the men who were young and only just budding into distinction at the earlier time, many have since become the most eminent in our society, while others have passed away. I have no doubt that amongst this audience there are many, who are now mature women and mothers of families, who were present before me fourteen years ago as schoolgirls taking their prizes, or sharing in sympathy with their comrades and companions, who had received prizes; and I have no doubt that during these fourteen years there has been much to disturb the tranquility of their lives. But this, I venture to say, that they were all the better prepared by what they learn here, and when they look back beyond these fourteen years at the period of their girlhood and school days, they will find nothing more satisfactory in the whole retrospect of their lives, than the useful toil and honest emulation, in which they passed their hours in the Alexandra Institution. It is on examples such as these that the girls, now inmates of this institution, are animated, and they have shown us to-day how well they can profit by the instruction they receive. It is by such examples they should go on improving and profiting, and drawing encouragement to continue their progress. Thus ten, twelve, or fourteen years hence, whoever occupies my place in the future, may have—I feel sure he will have—still more reason to congratulate them than I have to congratulate the ladies before me. These fourteen years have been a period which has brought to this institution a certain measure of success, though I confess, a less measure of success of progress and development that I should have desired, or should have expected. I still remember the enthusiasm of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee on the occasion I have mentioned, and the warmth with which he assured me that every word and every hope that I had expressed for the future welfare of the school would be fully realized. That gentleman has passed away since the last annual celebration of this institution. I am sure no words, I could utter would more fittingly record a tribute to the memory of the most deserving citizen than those which in the reports read to us to commemorate the virtues and merits of the late Mr. Manockji, and the benefits conferred by him on this institution. (Applause.) Most of you are aware of how great a toil it was extending over many, many years before that distinguished citizens could even bring female education into operation in this city at all. He had to incur no slight amount of derision to begin with, and then abuse and misrepresentation. Afterwards when this was overcome, he still had to get over the coldness, the apathy and indifference of many, who admitting in the abstract that female education was desirable, and even female education on the lines on which he would have placed it, still were unwilling to commit themselves to any social disparagement, or to any exertion or sacrifice in order to help on what they in their heart of hearts felt to be desirable and beneficial. In that, however, as in other things, Mr. Manockjee showed that rough determination which was a great characteristic of his life. Let us bear his memory kindly in mind, and if there were faults which attached to that really noble, though somewhat rugged character, let them be forgotten, in the bright sunlight he has diffused especially over the female society of this country. (Applause.) Mr. Manockjee framed the central system of this institution, as to him was due this idea of the futility of merely fragmentary attempts to imbue natives of India with education. Such efforts we contended were of little use, as it is only by a well designed and systematic scheme, bringing all the elements of European refinement and civilization to bear on the youth, male or female, of India, that you can ever hope to have complete and lasting success. In that, I think, he was in the main quite right. But that does not mean you are to attempt to communicate at once without order and discrimination everything that can be learnt; it means that in teaching, every part of your instruction should be brought to bear upon a growing mind with reference to its capacities and acquisitions in its proper order. This, I believe, is the system which has been carried out with general attention to the design of the founder of this institution. The report which we have heard read to-day is an instance and an illustration of this. And, I am sure, it must be very gratifying to the feelings of all my audience to know that Mr. Manockjee's connection with this institution, and his merits generally as a citizen and strenuous advocate of education during a long and laborious life, are to be commemorated by a scholarship. I trust also that as he was one of the eldest fellows of the Bombay University, and one who always took, till declining age had somewhat enfeebled him, a very great and active interest in all the affairs of the University, his name will be in some way or other connected with that grand and growing institution. (Hear, hear.) I referred a moment ago to the report, it is extremely well seconded by the instances which the young ladies have afforded us of the progress they have made in elocution and music. It may not, indeed, to European ladies, who have been accustomed to the highest efforts of professional *artistes* have appeared to be a performance of any remarkable merit, but then the point is, this is not a performance of *artistes*, it is a performance of young ladies who have been quite recently introduced into a world which apart from the school, was almost wholly strange to them. When I compare what has been done to-day with what I still well remember was done fourteen years ago, I cannot but be struck with the very great improvement that has taken place. There is an eminent citizen, whom I see here to-day, whose daughters have taken a kindred part in these performances.—I mean Mr. Kabraji. (Applause.) To him Bombay society owes a great deal of the recent development of musical taste in the city. (Applause.) In this very hall, on more than one occasion, many of us attended to witness these musical performances, which were so happily and genially presided over by Mr. Kabraji. (Hear, hear.) Like Mr. Manockjee, Mr. Kabraji is expending his efforts in progress, but mainly in one direction and with untiring energy. To him also, as to the late Mr. Manockjee, the thanks and kindly recognition of the whole of our society, are due for the efforts he has made for progress towards, what I consider, to be one great means of civilization,—music and poetry. Perfect music, welded unto noble words, is the expression our Poet Laureate has chosen to typify the most perfect union man and woman can attain on this side of the grave. Perfect music wedded to noble words brought home to our senses, and appreciations is the purpose Mr. Kabraji has devoted himself to fullfil. All honour to him for his efforts in that direction. (Applause.) I trust in that or in any other particular lines in which members of our society may have a particular gift, they will devote themselves and use the talent Providence has placed with them for the welfare of their citizens, drawing them together in ever closer and more pleasing bonds of association and mutual improvement. This is a way in which education, and especially female education may be materially advanced. There are several matters in the report which might furnish themes for a pretty long discourse. Let me only refer to that part which describes the sewing of the young ladies. I was very much struck with that sentence which says that the young ladies, though generally accomplished in sewing, were not adepts in stitching button-holes. Now I hope, next year the report will be able to say that button-holes were extremely well-done. (Laughter and applause.) No doubt the costume in this country differs very materially from that in vogue. In England, however, good or bad stitching, at times makes all the difference between domestic misery and domestic felicity. In all matters, which affect domestic life, I recommend you, young ladies, to give your close attention and your energy to your work, at least as close attention as you devote to any of the more showy accomplishments. I am rejoiced to hear, that one subject which is most useful in domestic sphere, is to be made a matter of regular teaching in the institution. One of the ideas of the late Mr. Manockjee, and one in which he was not so absolutely right as in some others, was that if you could promote English teaching to some extent, all the other education would be effectually communicated through it. I don't think, in our generation, this is possible. But if it were possible, still the vernacular of each one, English to the Englishman, Gujarati to the Parsee, is the language of ordinary conversation, that in which the emotion and thought most naturally express themselves, and, therefore, it ought to be very carefully cultivated. So I rejoice to hear that Gujarati is in future to be made the regular subject of teaching in the school. Another subject has lately been added to the curriculum—I mean French. I have not a word to say against the study of French. The language is one which contains much beautiful literature. But I should recommend young ladies, who are learning French, not to let their study of the language to interfere as to prevent their acquiring a thorough mastery of English in addition to their own language. It is far better to be master of one than to have a mere smattering of two. On the other hand, there are pupils whose minds become developed more naturally in the course of learning languages. If their genius seems to lie that way, I would not for a moment throw out a hint or say a word against their devoting themselves to that line of study which suits their genius best. This day, I believe, is the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales. This institution, I believe, was founded especially to celebrate the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. I had the pleasure to read, a short while ago, the letters addressed from her Majesty the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales to the late Mr. Manockjee, on the occasion of the opening of this institution. And while expressing themselves in emphatic terms of praise to him they express also the hope of a great opening for good before this institution, and of great benefits which Indian Society may hope to derive from it. I am sure, if her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, could be present to-day, she would be delighted in the retrospect of how much good this institution has accomplished, and is still performing—realizing in fact all the hopes she had formed for it. And if her Royal Highness should by chance read the proceedings of this day, she would, no doubt, feel a certain degree of pride and delight to know that her name is so warmly cherished, year after year, so near and yet so far from the place of her abode—here in distant Bombay where we yet are attached to her as well as to the whole Royal family with the strongest feelings of loyalty. (Applause.) This reminds me, young ladies, that you owe a duty to this institution, as well as to the illustrious lady whose name it bears. You owe them the duty of devoting yourselves with zeal, energy, and enlightenment to the fulfilment of your studious course, and also afterwards to making that study fruitful for good. No doubt, since the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales, whose silver wedding is to be commemorated to-morrow, there has been a great deal of progress and advancement in female education, and women of every class have come forward to take a more prominent part in society than they did five and twenty, or even fourteen years ago. There has been great progress, but the leading ideas, the necessary principles of education, have after all not so much varied from that time until now. The modifications in detail are, perhaps, considerable, but the leading principles are the same, as they needs must be the same, being founded on the innate and unchangeable principles of human nature. One is surprised sometimes in turning over an old book by some hand of eminence to find how very much in our modern literature and ideas has in a slightly different from being anticipated. The advocates of the reforms which are pressed upon us now-a-days, think often that they are wholly new things, something which has not been thought of before. In education this is especially the case. But very much in this department and its principles has been anticipated by the thinkers of old. And if one reads the philosophical works of even many centuries ago, one finds a training and development of the human mind which is quite in accord with the most advanced thought of the present day. I will not go so far back as Pluto and Aristotle. In my remarks if I quote authorities, I will endeavour to support what I have to say by some which are nearer to us. The first, undoubtedly in the work of education, is an almost infinite patience; without patience education, in many cases, makes no progress at all. This applies equally to the education of boys and girls. Within my own experience I have seen more than once boys, who promise very little good up to a certain stage, suddenly develop an ability, which no one had given them credit for, and the lives of some of our most eminent men afford illustrious examples of the truth of this. Such a man as Clive, was by no means a solitary instance, of those who have made their names great for succeeding generations. Then when this development takes place, one often finds those lessons which appear to have been thrown away come forth, in a character insensibly formed by them, and the noble man springs up suddenly under the influence of some overpowering enthusiasm, some stimulating impulse of emotion in a way no one expected out of such common material. Systematic education is quite as important as patience in education. A system in education is perhaps the point on which our English teachers have been most at fault in the past. There is a method following the suggestions of nature in the unfolding of the human mind which follows very closely indeed the development of the body. If one attempts prematurely to throw into the very young and uncultivated mind the lessons which are fitted only for a more advanced period, there is not only a loss of time and energy, but there is also a positive mischief done to the mind. The mental system rejects at one time too many incongruous ideas, and nothing debilitates and enfeebles the mind more than if it is perpetually oscillating,—going round like a fly in a bottle—from one subject to another, never resting to receive a real and abiding impression of any. I should recommend all teachers of boys and girls to make sure of having gained some definite progress in each department before another department is proceeded with, except perhaps as far as may be necessary for relief of a strain on the faculties. In connection with this there is nothing more pleasing than the mention in the report of the introduction of calisthenics into the institution. The practice of calisthenics affords a most agreeable recreation, and develops the body. I am a firm believer in *mens sana in corpore sano*. I believe, a well regulated system of physical education is indeed an important aid to the development of the mind. In a truly systematic education we must attend to the successive appearances and growth in mind of its different faculties. Fisst the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. To attempt a reversal of this process is to fight against nature. The dawn of intelligence is shown in restless questionings and a most rapid growth of the child's powers of observation. There is nothing more striking when looking at a child than the almost insatiable curiosity it always displays, and if we take advantage of that curiosity, nurture and satisfy it, we may fill a child's mind with a great deal of knowledge even before it can read or write. It may even appear better in many instances, not to introduce reading to children till for some time later, than according to our present system, but rather to take them about and enlarge their acquaintance with facts. By means of conversation, we can inspire in them a lively interest in all that is about them, train their observant faculties in due and proper co-ordination, so that everything they know is brought fully and fairly within the scope of their intelligence and made a part of the mental edifice. Next comes memory, and after that, the reasoning faculties, and then again the discursive faculty by which all our possessions are brought through constant practice, well within the reach of our intellectual efforts, and we not only have our minds well stored with ideas and facts, but we also acquire, with that, the training needed to turn them to the best account. Such a regulated course as this, naturally develops the mind in a full and a healthy growth. At the same time, of course, the natural taste ought to be held in view perpetually by the teacher, and the individual pupil should be watched in order to discern special tendencies and charities, so that these may be taken advantage of, and so by sympathy even the other pupils may be drawn on to achievements, which, otherwise, they would probably never attain. The imaginative faculty grows less in sequence than side by side with the other nurtured insensibly as it draws from all of them. It is one on which I will say a few words as being specially important for our present purposes. The imagination is a faculty which, on account of its close connexion with the emotions, is very important for women and for education of women. It is one in which they have the advantage, as a rule, over men. The imaginative faculty is prominent in the sphere of their religion, love, devotion and faith, and it is infinitely important that the imagination of growing girls should be laid hold of and trained to noble and pure sympathies by oral instruction, and then by degrees as taste and high feeling are awakened filled with the choicest thoughts of the best minds in the field of poetry, I know nothing that exercises apart from religion a more beautiful and exalting influence over the mind of woman, in whom the educational element is so strong, than a well selected and pure store of poetry. (Applause.) I trust the directors of this institution will bear this in mind, not merely for the purposes of elocution, but that for the purposes of nourishing the mind with beautiful images and cultivating the high feelings and faculties which the young ladies possess, they will be furnished with a stock of pure and noble poetry. Nothing will add more to the refinement of their minds than instruction of that kind. Now let us for a moment turn to the field of arts. Here up to a certain point in the range where physical energy is not much called into play, women are, as a rule, more gifted than men. Its cultivation, according to the most approved methods, will raise, ennoble and beautify their lives, invest those with a gracious calm, which others, less blessed, can but look on with admiring envy. Women pass less of their lives in public, and, therefore, have fewer of the rough stimulants to which men are subjects. In pursuing art for a recreation rather than as a profession, they are less disturbed by incongruous passions and rude physical necessities. Art is more to them therefore, and where it can it should be cultivated more. I find I have been launched upon a somewhat large and spacious theme, but if I expatiate at too great length on it you have no one to thank but yourselves for inviting me to stand here. (Laughter.) There is much to be said on the subject of professions for women, but I shall not deal with the matter at any length. I think a few words of sympathy are due from me standing here as I do, to those ladies who minister in profession to this community, and I trust the present assembly of young ladies will find a good moral lesson in the sight of those of their sex who are now devoting themselves, having a special turn for it, to the pursuit of study in the higher walks of a professional career in this country. (Hear hear.) Although I am of opinion that not many women have the particular gifts necessary for professional success, still, I think, it is extremely desirable that those who have, should develope and cultivate them in the highest degree. And I feel sure of this that it will not only give them success, but an independent and more valued position to their whole sex in society. When they acquire this professional training, women in many spheres are able to confer greater blessings in particular fields and sections of society than men, even with the same accomplishments, could do. (Hear, hear.) There is a division in the mental faculties as well as in the physical constitution of the sexes, and if women attain a certain amount of intellectual culture and development in the professional sphere, that very difference makes them all the more able to exert their professional skill more happily than men could do in certain spheres. I think, therefore, that young ladies such as the one who so deservedly obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, rather a misnomer, it may seem at the last convocation of the University, deserve the highest encouragement, and I hope they will find many followers among the young ladies here. (Applause.) I should have been rejoiced if I could have seen among the young ladies present this evening a somewhat respectable sprinkling of other communities than the Parsee. I think the design and purposes of this school embraces other communities as well. (Hear, hear.) The Hindoo lady, desiring to enter this school, would find a very ready admission, I think, and would receive every attention from the zealous ladies who conduct this institution. (Hear, hear.) Why, then, I ask is the Hindoo and the Mahomedan too so apathetic? Is it possible, I ask, that they think they can afford to let those talents in their household be unused? Or do they think that their Creator will not call them to account for it? I say they are throwing away the greatest opportunity, which Providence has ever placed in their way, if they don't now and immediately adopt means for the education and instruction of their daughters. I speak with confidence derived from a long experience when I say it is absolutely necessary that they should let the light of education shine upon their household. The education of their women is what will determine the character and the destiny of their women and their men, too in time to come. (Hear, hear.) I hope, therefore, either in this institution, or if there be anything particular in it intolerable to any Hindoo and Mahomedan friends therein, any other Institution that will receive and welcome them, let them take the means offered them and resolve that now at last they will do something for the instruction of their daughters. (Applause.) They need not aspire high at first. Let them learn a few things well, and I can tell them that will do more to establish an intellectual and moral foundation than a great deal, however attractive that is merely skimmed over. I remember the saying of the philosopher Hobbes with regard to this. He said: "If I had read as much as other people, I should have been as ignorant as they." It sounds rather paradoxical, but what he meant was that if he had given up his time wholly to reading instead of dwelling on what he had, and making it part of his own mental furniture, he would have been in the same position as others were who pored over their books with little more profit than a fly crawling over them. Another great thinker, Locke, tells us again that man is a ruminating animal and nothing he reads does him any particular good unless it is turned over and over. Therefore, I may say on high authority, never be content with idle reading, but meditate over it, and then the smaller quality of knowledge in the gross, will be a much large quantity in the net. I hope there are some of my Hindoo friends here who take especial interest in female instruction—I see one such gentleman before me, and I hope and trust he and all the other gentlemen of his community interested in education in the progress of their fellow men and women, will resolve to make a great effort to induce others to join them, and make an effective start for female education for the Hindoos as well as the Parsees. I will venture to say that Hindoo girls will be kindly and warmly received in this institution. (Hear, hear.) I do not mistake your feelings when I venture to make that assurance on your behalf. (Applause.) Whether in this institution or any other, I do trust that the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities will not allow themselves to be wanting in this great duty, for their future really depends on it. I have said a good deal about the education of girls compared with that of boys, but all I have said and all I could say about the education of girls, is really summed in a beautiful saying of a man, who himself was an experienced teacher, and left that only to be a teacher of mankind. I mean Jean Paul Richter. In dwelling on female education he said: "Take this beautiful bud and take care first that your girl is well grounded in all the duties and accomplishments of home life. Then, having well planted this flower, let it be expanded towards heaven by religion and poetry. Press the nourishing soil firmly round the roots of your beautiful plant but let no fragment of the soil fall into its pure and lustrous calyx." There in a nutshell is the whole philosophy of female education. It inculcates an attention to primal necessities, to the essential characteristics of the sex, with all the interests of home life present with the aspirations towards higher things, and the development of those loftier faculties in the imaginative and mental sphere which give to women so lovely and so holy an influence in social and domestic life. If the words, I have quoted are taken to heart by the instructors of our youth they will find in them a light and a philosophy which will guide them and inspire them to carry on female education to the utmost point of human perfection. (Applause.)

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the chairman of the board of directors, having thanked the hon. gentleman, and Mrs. Scott in an appropriate speech, the assembly dispersed, while the girls singing the National Anthem.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 6th instant:—

Submitted letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 15th February, stating that in view of the approaching completion of Victoria Dock he has been directed by Government to draw the attention of the Trustees to the arrangements necessary for the proper accommodation of the Customs Department at the Prince's and Victoria docks, and to call upon the Trustees to carry out these arrangements before the opening of the Victoria Dock. He asks that the Port Trust chowkey, for the use of Custom's officers at the south-west gate of Prince's Dock, be moved to the gate at the south-west corner of the new dock or to the gate near the middle of the west side of that dock; that the Customs chowkey near B shed, used by Customs Department, be renewed, if necessary, at the expense of the Trust and placed on the east wharf of Prince's Dock; that near the south-west gate of Prince's Dock should be erected by the Trustees at their own expense a shed containing three rooms each, 12 by 16 feet, and two rooms 12 by 8 feet with verandah six feet broad, for the accommodation of Customs Preventive Officers; that an enclosure about 25 square be railed off in one of the sheds in Victoria Dock for the examination of goods other than liquors. The Collector also calls upon the Trustees to provide a central warehouse or shed, to which all liquors landed at either dock shall be brought for examination or, if more convenient, for the Trust a central warehouse or shed in each dock.

THE NEW DOCK.

Submitted letter to the Collector of Customs, dated 2nd March, intimating that the Trustees propose to open the Victoria Dock for traffic on 3rd April, and requesting that he will move Government to issue the necessary notification, authorising the Victoria Dock to be used as a landing place for all dutiable and free goods, except gunpowder and explosives. Submitted letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 2nd March, intimating that he regrets that he cannot agree to the Victoria Dock being opened for traffic until the requirements set forth in his letter of 15th ultimo have been complied with, and that he must therefore decline to comply with Trustees' request. Submitted letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 6th March, reporting that all the berths in Prince's Dock are now occupied, that two vessels are lying in dock and five in the stream waiting for berths and that there are also applications from several other vessels that will be ready to enter in a few days. The Dock Superintendent states that it seems likely that the present block will continue, and he enquires whether it is possible to admit some export vessels into the new dock, where they could load with their own gear until hydraulic cranes are ready.

Mr. McLeod Campbell verbally explained for the benefit of those Trustees who had not seen the papers what the requirements of the Customs Department are, and some discussion thereon ensued.

Resolution.—A statement of the case from the Trustees' point of view should be drawn up by the secretary, and H. E. the Governor should be asked to receive a deputation consisting of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Mr. J. G. Smith, the chairman and secretary, that the points at issue may be discussed.

Meantime the Collector of Customs should be requested to obtain the sanction of Government to the admission into Victoria Dock of vessels loading export cargoes on and after Monday, 12th instant, and of both import and export vessels on and after 3rd April, on the understanding that if Government, after considering the representations of Trustees decide that the Trustees must carry out the arrangements proposed by the Collector, they will proceed to do so forthwith. Provided that the necessary notification is issued, four export vessels may from 12th instant be allowed to enter the Victoria Dock through the communication passage, one to work at No. 2 berth, one at the berth at the east end of the south wharf, and two at the east wharf. Later on such additional berths as the engineer may report to be available may be used, until the date fixed for the opening of the sea gates, *viz.*, 3rd April, when it is understood the dock may be freely used.

The chairman stated that a silver handle had been procured by the engineer for the key with which Lady Reay opened the sluice into Victoria Dock on 21st ultimo, that it had now been fitted to an ivory paper knife, and that it was proposed to present it to Lady Reay as a souvenir of the occasion with the following inscription engraved on the handle:—"With this handle Lady Reay moved the sluice admitting the water for the first time to the Victoria Dock, Bombay, 21st February, 1888. Colonel G. Merewether, R. E., Chairman, Port Trust; G. E. Ormiston, Engineer, and Messrs. Kirby and Co., Contractors."

The chairman further stated that it was proposed to enclose the paper knife in a box made of the timber found in excavating Prince's Dock, and that the cost of the whole would be about Rs. 120.

Resolution.—Approved.

Some discussion took place regarding the proposed opening ceremony at Victoria Dock. Seeing that it is necessary for vessels to enter through the communication passage as early as 12th instant, it was finally resolved to dispense with any formal ceremony.

At the conclusion of the ordinary meeting a special meeting was held, at which consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1888-9 was resumed, and the estimates were sanctioned and ordered to be submitted to Government as required by Section 54 of Port Trust Act.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd March 1888.	For week ending 2nd March 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour	34	13
,, ,, out of ,,	19	17
,, transported	8	9
,, attended to	none.	none.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 2nd March 1888.	For week ending 2nd March 1887.
Vessels entered	12	5
,, left	7	8
,, remaining in dock	20	11

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th March, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	69·2
Relative humidity of Air	·738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of Wind*	NW, ENE, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	176

* From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bug beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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PERAMBULATORS! PERAMBULATORS! Our new stock, with Brass Jointed Hoods and Bycycle Wheels, much cheaper than before. Single, Rs. 24-8. Double, Rs. 29-8.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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SUBJECT.—"HEBREW and the other SEMITIC LANGUAGES."

LECTURER.—The Rev. J. D. LORD.

By order,
P. PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the Entrance Gate for holders of Re. 1 and 8 anna tickets for the "Assault-at-Arms" enclosure is on the west side of the Oval.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner' Office, Bombay, 9th March 1888.

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Appendix containing the Resolutions of the ombay Government, dated the 26th March nd 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

ALTHOUGH Stocks generally are reported to have been adversely affected by the news from Berlin, Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday according to Reuter's quotation of 102 1-2. In Paris, however, Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 106 1-2. The price of Silver in London was still 43 1-2d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were 1-8 higher for Fours, at £68 1-4, and 1-4 dearer for 4 1-2 per cents, at £72⅜. In Indian Sterling Loan there was a further advance of ⅛ per cent., making the price of this security 106 3-4. In Eastern Exchange Banks a decline of 10s. per share is reported in Chartered and in Mercantile at £23 10s. and £18 10s., respectively, and of £1 in Hongkong at £48.

The Market for East Indian Wheat continued dull, and quotations come 6d. per quarter lower for Hard Red, and 3d. to 6d. per quarter for Club No. 2 to arrive. Spot Soft White in Liverpool was 1d. per cental cheaper. There were 20,000 quarters less of Wheat afloat yesterday, at 1,540,000 quarters, than was the case a week ago. Linseed was dull, and Liverpool quality was 3d. per quarter lower. Rapeseed also was dull; but quotations show no change. Coffee was easier, and a decline of 1s. per cwt. in all descriptions is reported.

A steady tone prevailed in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday. The total sales amounted to 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surat. "Good" and "Fine" Broach were 1-16d. lower, but all other spot prices were unchanged. In American Arrivals, May-June and June-July deliveries were 1-16d. higher, and in all other positions there was an advance of 3-64d. per lb. "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" clause, February-March shipment, was done at the previous rate of 5⅛d. This afternoon the market closed steady, the sales having again reached 10,000 bales including again 800 Suarts. The Imports were 18,000 bales. American Arrivals receded 3-64d. for June-July, and 1-32d. for all other deliveries. Spot prices were quite unaltered.

The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 61,000 bales, which shows a smaller business by 8,000 bales than was done in the previous week; at the same time, the Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded was 6,000 bales more, at 80,000 bales. The week's imports, at 98,000 bales, were 7,000 bales lighter than for the preceding week. The total stock had increased by 12,000 bales; that of Surats was 6,000 bales less, at 49,000 bales. The total visible supply had become greater by 190,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales less in sight than there were a week ago.

In New York 10 3-16 cents was still the spot price yesterday; but July Futures were 2 points lower, at 10·27 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 15,000 bales, against 12,000 last year, and 14,000 bales the year before. Quotations for to-day come quite unchanged; but the Receipts were rather light at 7,000 bales, compared with 9,000 bales in both the preceding years. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales heavier than for the previous week. The Stock of the U. S. Ports had diminished by 25,000 bales; that at the Interior Ports by 20,000 bales. The Exports both to Great Britian and to the Continent were rather lighter than for the previous week.

Our usual weekly comparative statement given below shows that on Friday evening the total Receipts at the American Ports for the present season were 39,000 bales more than in the season of 1886-7, and 309,000 bales greater than in 1885-6, the difference shown last week having been 38,000 bales, and 298,000 bales, respectively. The total visible supply, which showed last Friday a falling off of some 227,000 bales compared with last year, now exhibits an increase of 56,000 bales; and as against 1885-6 the falling off has become reduced from 272,000 to 28,000 bales. The decrease in the Liverpool Stock as against last year is rather less than it was last week, at 56,000 bales; and compared with 1886 the increase has become 210,000 bales, which last Friday stood at 173,000 bales. In prices, the present quotation for Mid. Uplands has lost 3-16d. of the margin on last year's price shown a week ago; but as compared with 1886 the rate is still 9-16d. higher.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	73,000	72,000	62,000
„ exports to U. K.	54,000	45,000	55,000
„ „ Continent	34,000	41,000	47,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,955,000	4,916,000	4,646,000
„ exports to U. K. „	2,143,000	2,197,000	1,656,000
„ „ Cont. „	1,410,000	1,428,000	1,408,000
„ Stock in the Ports	780,000	732,000	931,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	3,090,000	3,033,990	3,118,020
„ Surats	370,000	360,200	319,360

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	883,000	947,270	673,920
„ London	26,000	14,000	15,000
American Afloat	140,000	213,000	196,000
East Indian „	41,000	55,000	70,000
	1,090,000	1,229,270	954,920
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅜d.	5 5-16d.	4 13-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollerah	4 1-16d.	4 1-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1¼d.	⅞d.

The Manchester Market has continued quiet without any change in the quotations usually wired by Reuter. We subjoin the figures telegraphed yesterday for the shipments of Goods and Yarns to India during February, and our usual comparative tables relative to the same. It will be noticed that the shipments to this Port show a falling off in every item compared with January; and also as against February last year, excepting in Printed Cottons; while the first two months of the present year show, with the same exception, and that of Yarns, a diminution of supplies as against January and February 1887.

	Feb. 1888.	Jan. 1888.	Feb. 1887.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons .....yds.	41,750,000	45,000,000	57,450,000
Colored Cottons.. „	3,150,000	3,650,000	4,650,000
Printed Cottons.. „	8,350,000	9,100,000	7,100,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,450,000	2,250,000	2,150,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons .....yds.	68,850,000	65,400,000	72,800,000
Colored Cottons.. „	5,150,000	6,100,000	6,350,000
Printed Cottons.. „	2,200,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,400,000	1,550,000	1,650,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons.... yds.	7,250,000	9,550,000	10,700,000
Colored Cottons.. „	1,250,000	2,150,000	2,250,000
Printed Cottons.. „	1,750,000	1,650,000	1,800,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,050,000	1,650,000	1,250,000
Bombay only—	Two months 1888.		Two months 1887.
Plain Cottons...yds.	86,750,000		96,900,000
Coloured Cottons „	6,800,000		7,500,000
Printed Cottons „	17,450,000		12,450,000
Twist lbs.	3,700,000		3,450,000

COTTON.—Little demand has been felt from any quarter, and our market has remained quiet throughout the day. Quotations of Oomra descriptions, and of Bengals have been generally maintained; but we quote a decline of Rs. 2 in "Fine" Bhownugger and in "Fine" and "Good" Broach, and of Rs. 1 in other gades of these growths, in Dhollera, and in Dharwar. There have been native buyers of "Good" Broach, for this month's delivery, in the market at Rs. 208, and sellers of the same stamp at a rupee higher. The few purchases reported to day comprise some 500 bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 186-90; 400 Julgaum, Ginned, at Rs. 204½; 200 Mowa, at Rs. 215; and 200 Bengals, at Rs. 178-81 1-2 per candy.

WHEAT.—A moderate business is reported in ready old stuff, and the market is steady at previous rates. For the now crop there is no enquiry, but quotations are given as before.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* alone attracts any attention. Some demand for ready seed was felt to-day, and a moderate business was done, the market closing steady at an advance of half an anna per cwt, say at Rs. 5-14-3 to Rs. 6-1-3 per cwt. Other Seeds are not enquired for, but rates are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,955	bales.
Wheat	11,984	cwt.
Linseed	7,419	„
Rapeseed	1,703	„
Gingelly	5,121	„
Groundnuts	7,587	„

FREIGHTS.—No fresh engagements of consequence are reported, and the market continues quiet but steady at our last quotations for ready business.

EXCHANGE has been rather irregular to-day, but weak upon the whole, and the market closed quiet this afternoon with rates generally 1-32d. below yesterday evening's quotations. Some Wire Transfers were done at 1s. 4⅝d. for ready, and as far forward as May. There has been little Private Paper offering. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-8d.	per rupee,
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Francs do.	177½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 98 1-8 to 3-16 for Four per cents. cash, and advanced to 98 3-8, closing at 98 3-16 to 98 1-4. For the end of the month a good deal has been doing at 98 1-4 to 5-16, and the rate for the 30th April account has been 98. The quotation for 4½ per cents. is still 103 1-4 to 1-2 nominal.

SHARES.—A good deal has been passing in Mill Scrip to-day; but operators have been on the selling tack, and in every case where we make any alteration in rates it is to put them down. There is a decline of Rs. 17 1-2 in Oriental Mill shares; of Rs. 10 each in Jewraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, and Mahalukshmi; and of Rs. 5 each in Hindostan, Luckimdas Khimji, Manockji Petit, New Great Eastern, Queen and Suadeshi. In other shares there has been next to nothing doing, and we have only to note an advance of Rs. 2 in Bombay Burma Trading, second issue.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CURRIE—February 29, at Moradabad, the wife of W J F Currie, Opium Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRADDOCK—BROWNE—March 6, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev M Lamert, R H Craddock, Esq. Civil Service, to Frances Henrietta, youngest daughter of General H R Browne.

DEATH.

CORKERY—February 27, at Rugoopur, Tirhoot, suddenly of heart disease, Daisy Maud, beloved and eldest child of Joseph Henry and Amelia Corkery, aged 5 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1888.

THE comprehensive and able report of the Public Service Commission which has been submitted to Government deals with subjects of the highest importance, and embodies a series of recommendations which will doubtless be presented, so far as they call for legislation, as a scheme for the consideration of Parliament. Some of the recommendations are of a far-reaching character, and will give rise to a good deal of criticism. In England we may expect some opposition to proposals which tend to reduce largely the number of prizes of the Indian Civil Service which have hitherto practically been the monopoly of the more fortunate classes at home, who have come to regard a career in India as affording a valuable alternative to the overcrowded civil and military professions at home. The instructions of the Government forbade the Commission to deal with or discuss any aspect of the questions under consideration that affected the interests or requirements of the English competitors. The Commission was directed to enquire into the system under which natives of India are admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service by competition in London, and into the Statutory Civil Service, as well as into their employment generally in the civil administration of this country. The purpose in view was to devise a scheme to do full justice to the claims of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service. This mission has been fulfilled in the report now published. That the recommendations of the Commission will gain complete approval in India cannot be expected. But in the main they will be regarded as embodying the aspirations of those who understood the limits which the conditions of practical Government impose. The object of the Commission being to satisfy the claims of natives of India to a larger employment in the Public Service, it was decided at the outset that no proposal could be regarded as sound which involved any departure from the principle laid down in 1833 in the Statute of William IV.—that no native of India or any natural-born subject resident therein should be debarred from holding any place, office or employment by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent or colour. The racial distinction thus theoretically disappeared, and the Commission was free to consider how best to admit natives into the Civil Service without detriment to an efficiency based upon English education and English ideas.

The report points out the prominent fact that the Covenanted Service consists of a small number of officers, numbering 941, for all British India, filling posts in the directing, executive, and judicial administration, which gives a proportion of only one officer to every 1,048 square miles of area, and to every quarter of a million of the population. The greater part of the work of administration falls into the hands of the Uncovenanted Service, numbering 2,588, of whom 2,449, or 97½ per cent., are natives of India. The importance of recruiting the directing service so as to keep it imbued with English principles of Government cannot, in the opinion of the Commission, be over-rated. And it has refused to favour any proposals or suggestions which might tend to impair the efficiency of the Service, or shake confidence in the permanency of the principles and methods which have hitherto characterised it. In other words, while admitting the natives to that Service it is necessary to secure that they shall have acquired an English education, so that the general character of the Service shall be maintained unimpaired. The competitive system has, by general consent, worked well, and the Commission recommends that it should be maintained, subject to changes of detail. The proposal pressed upon the Commission that a competitive examination should be held in India simultaneously with the competition in England was considered in all its bearings. It was decided on grounds which are fully indicated that it would be impossible to have a simultaneous competition in India which would be similar in character and results to that held in London. The *viva voce* examinations on which so much stress is laid in England would be well-nigh impossible in India, for want of a sufficient number of examiners where they are most needed, to ascertain whether "the written answers of the candidate represent the results rather of a highly cultivated memory than of a thorough comprehension of the subjects he has studied." In England oral examinations are resorted to in testing the readiness, self-reliance, and moral courage of the candidate. Amongst the difficulties in the way of an effective examination in India is enumerated that of maintaining the secrecy of the examination papers, a difficulty which, if not actually insurmountable, is so serious as to justify the greatest caution. Besides, in the opinion of the Commission, the Indian High Schools and Universities do not as yet educate quite up to the English standard, and it holds that natives of India who undergo English training, and show the degree of enterprise, strength of character and other qualities necessary to success in the English examination, are best qualified to recruit the higher Civil Service. We may supplement these conditions with another of perhaps equal force. The English candidate who is prepared to break with his early associations, to encounter the dangers and disadvantages of a career in a remote country far from his family and friends, gives an evidence of a certain force of character for which the equivalent is to be found in the native of India who proceeds to London to pass an examination. Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits. The native of India who had never passed the *kala pani* would not have acquired the same experience or given proof of the possession of equal enterprise. He would not stand, therefore, quite on an equality with his more adventurous rival.

The age question is dealt with in an uncompromising spirit. The nineteen years limit placed native candidates at a great disadvantage, as it is not uncharitable to assert it was intended to do. The native candidate who is asked to go to London to be examined at 19, has only begun to learn English at school, he has had no domestic education such as that which prepares his English competitors for school and college, and before he has time to learn thoroughly the language in which he is to study he is hurried through an examination in which all the chances are against him. The Commission is unable to discuss an objection which has been urged against the raising of the age to 23, that extension of the limit would give native candidates an advantage owing to their earlier maturity. We are not debarred from saying what the Commission could have said if it were not prohibited from any allusion to the conditions under which the English candidates are placed. The fact is that an English young man at 23 has the same advantage over a Hindu of the same age that he has at any subsequent period of his life, namely, that arising from a stronger physique, which gives him greater nerve-powers and capacity for working with vigour while enjoying full health. An Oriental of eighteen or nineteen is far more precocious than an European lad of the same age, and he has a certain advantage which he loses when the European macures a little later on. The Commission suggests that the minimum limit of age should be raised from 17 years to 19, a concession which it rightly considers will encourage native candidates to proceed to England. The apprehension prevailing in some quarters that native candidates may swamp English may be dismissed as unfounded. As the Commission points out, the prizes are few, and difficult to obtain, the journey to England and residence there entail heavy outlay, and native families are unwilling to send boys to a distant country where they will be under no supervision, and will be exposed to influences dangerous to their morals and religion. Thus it will be seen that while the Commission advise that Indian candidates for the higher Civil Service shall continue to go to London to be examined, the way will be made easy to them by raising the age to 23 years. As, however, the conditions will still be largely deterrent, it is proposed that 108 of the prizes which have hitherto been obtainable in London only shall be withdrawn from the schedule of Covenanted appointments, and combined, with a number of other appointments taken from the Uncovenanted Service, shall be set apart for a Provincial Service recruited in India, where all the conditions will necessarily be favourable to Indian candidates. We object to the term Provincial, which we have ventured to suggest, should give place to the designation "Indian," the truncated Covenanted Civil Service being renamed the Imperial Civil Service of India. The Statutory Civil Service is condemned as a failure, and it will disappear under the scheme now suggested. Below the Provincial Service will be the Subordinate Civil Service, which will include such appointments as those of Tehsildars and Mamlatdars, and the like. The details of this large scheme of reconstruction will, no doubt, give rise to a good deal of discussion.

No one would think of bringing any possible accusation against the Press Commissioner, because for some years past there has been no such person in India, though his title appears once in a way at the head of some official paragraph sufficiently trivial in importance to be imparted to the newspapers. But we have a word to say as to the manner in which what should be the functions of that non-existent person are performed. The way in which the report of the Public Service Commission was communicated to the public illustrates what has to be said on the subject. That report and its appendices—a two volume production of substantial proportions—reached the Bombay papers by post on Friday morning, after these same papers had communicated the substance of it to the public in the shape of telegrams, the cost of which would be more cheerfully borne than it is if it were necessary. But it would not be necessary if the Press Commissioner's office would remember that Calcutta is not the only centre of intelligence in India, that it has no right of priority in the matter of intelligence over the rest of India, and that distant cities ought not to be fined for being a thousand or two miles from it by having either to wait until the post had brought them the tidings which two or three days before had been brought to the ear of Calcutta, or to pay so much into the pocket of the Telegraph Department. The common-sense view of the matter is that as every Presidency in India is equally interested in such documents as the report of the Public Service Commission there should be a simultaneous issue of them at each seat of Government. Until that is provided for—and nothing could more easily be provided for—Calcutta will enjoy a priority in the reception of official intelligence which, although the superior enterprise of newspapers in other Presidencies now and then breaks it down, is unreasonable and unnecessary, and is quite inconsistent with the relations of the Supreme Government to the Empire at large.

WE hope the Port Trust will not regard it as a breach of confidence if we mention that the first steamer will be admitted into the Victoria Dock this morning at seven o'clock. The announcement is made thus diffidently, because the Trustees having decided that the completion of this great undertaking shall pass without ceremony or public demonstration of any kind we cannot be sure if a proclamation to the world of something that is to be done in solemn silence is not a letting out of secrets. The Trustees' way of doing things is very businesslike, as everything is in connection with that able and influential body, and if we were all Philistines, and unsusceptible to the influences of a tamasha, it would be quite the proper thing to take no notice of either the beginning or the end of great local enterprises, finishing our work and going straightway to business with it as though splendid docks and magnificent railway stations could be turned out to order any day of the week, and as though the making of them were ordinary incidents in the growth of the New Bombay. But we do not gain much by not making the most of each stage in the city's progress, and in the case neither of the Victoria Terminus nor of the Victoria Dock has quite the wisest thing been done in treating the completion of the enterprise as an incident that might be passed by without anything to mark its claim to an entry in the city annals. Neither incident would have been passed by with as much unconcern elsewhere—scarcely even in prosaic England, where there is no population such as ours to whom a tamasha is an "object lesson" of great utility, and who cannot by any other means be half as well impressed with the general idea of progress exhibited in both the Dock and the Terminus. It is this strictly utilitarian aspect of such matters that people who think they are sternly upholding the utilities really fail to see, though they are reluctant to admit it.

WE regret to hear of the death at Mandalay, on the second of this month, of the Rev. James Colbeck, who for some years had been a member of the S. P. G. Mission in the capital of Upper Burma. He was a man of great attainments, and there was much in his career which warranted the high estimate that was formed of him by an Oxford tutor, now in a prominent position in the Church in India, who examined him for his degree. He entered eagerly into the studies which his environment at Mandalay pressed upon him, mastering thoroughly the Burmese language and gaining an acquaintance with the people and their religion which has been attained by few. Though a much younger man it is scarcely too much to say that he had made as full use for scholastic purposes of his position in Upper Burma as the venerable scholar, Bishop Bigandet, had made in the Lower Province. He was in Mandalay through the massacres in which Theebaw's reign received its baptism of blood, and could tell much of that and of other episodes of the later days of the Alompra dynasty. Mr. Colbeck acted as our correspondent at Mandalay, and from time to time sent us valuable contributions on the progress of the country towards a settlement.

M. HENRI MOET, Chancellor of the French Consulate, who had been acting Consul since the departure of the late M. Follet last year, left for France by the s.s. Domenico Balduino on Saturday. M. Moet, during his four years' residence in Bombay, was very popular with his countrymen, and all the French community in this city went on board the steamer to see him off and wish him *bon voyage*.

THE new Victoria Dock is to be opened for traffic from to-day. The Port Trustees, we observe, resolved at their last meeting to dispense with any ceremony on the occasion of the opening.

MR. J. J. LIVESAY has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service from the 7th of March.

COLONEL BADCOCK, Officiating Commissary-General, has gone to Burma to examine the working of the Commissariat Department in the new Province.

MAJOR JOHN ROBERTSON, C.I.E., late of the Accounts Branch of the Military Department, leaves India on retirement this week. Before his departure from Calcutta he was entertained at the United Service Club by Colonel Pritchard in the name of his office colleagues, and later by General Chesney and the officers of the Military Department, when a photograph of his hosts was presented to him. Major Robertson is a man who both in office and out of it will be greatly missed.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West has promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Fendall Currie, officiating Commissioner of Rae Bareli, to the Commissionership left vacant by the recent retirement of Mr. J. Quinn. Currie has been thirty years in India, twenty-five of which have been spent in Oudh. He was eight-and-half years Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, and has acted in turn as Commissioner of each of the four divisions in the province, besides devoting much of the little leisure of his busy official life to publishing certain Commentaries on Rent, Revenue, and Criminal Procedure of no little public value.

BURMA telegrams contain an account of an important capture of dacoits by Lieutenant Delamain, of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, a regiment attached to General Low's Brigade and stationed at Pokoko. Lieutenant Delamain, who was with a detachment at Lingadaw, got news of a gang being concealed in a neighbouring village, made a night march, surprised the place, and took several Bohs therein. One of these, called Bo Tha-ee, who was killed in the encounter, is a man of some note. He has been mentioned with Moung Yakut and Boh Thadoo as one of the last men remaining who would rank as a leader. Yakut, as we know, has been hung, and now Tha-ee has been killed, there is but one left. To the south there is a still more noted dacoit yet at large,—Ottama,—but he is being hard pressed and, as will be seen, has just had a very narrow escape of capture.

THE question of connecting the province of Oudh with the High Court of the North-West is taking a new turn. A correspondent, "whose authority is unquestionable," writes to the Allahabad paper from London by last mail that "reference having been made by the Secretary of State to the Attorney and Solicitor-General and other counsel, they unanimously replied that nothing at all could be done without an Act of Parliament. It was at first thought that legislation at present would be impossible, on account of the certain obstruction of every Government measure by the Irish, but a new leaf in this respect has apparently been turned over, and it is now considered probable that if a Bill is introduced it will meet with no opposition. The chances, therefore, seem to be that necessary legislation will take place this session. But that may be considered the least part of the difficulty in dealing with the matter. If such an immense expense had not been incurred in buildings at Allahabad, which makes any change impossible, it seems not improbable that the whole Court might have gone to Lucknow."

WITH regard to the recent inquiry into the outstill system in the Hughli and Burdwan districts which Mr. Westmacott has been making, it has been decided to send a Bengal official of some standing to Bombay, and perhaps also to Madras, to study the working of the excise systems in those Presidencies. Mr. Westmacott was suggested as the fittest person for this roving appointment; but he is about to succeed Mr. Alexander in the Burdwan Commissionership, and the work falls to Mr. C. E. Buckland, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, who is to be placed on special duty for six months for the purposes of the inquiry.

SOME further particulars connected with the sad death of Mr. S. S. Jones have come to light. Mr. W. C. Taylor, the Sub-Divisional Officer, afterwards found a four-once bottle of laudanum in Mr. Jones' medicene chest. It was nearly empty, with the lips and side of the bottle wet and sticky. The deceased had chest and key in his own keeping. On the 15th, that is the day before he committed sucide, he sent a telegram to Calcutta countermanding an order for stores. He also countermanded an order he had given for the making of some entomological cases.

A WELL-KNOWN gentleman, residing in Calcutta, has offered Rs. 10,000 towards the building or purchase of suitable accommodation for a Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital for Women and Children, provided the Bengal Branch of the National Association can find Rs. 15,000 for the same object. It is hoped this sum will be forthcoming, as without special help the Bengal Branch will not be able to give Rs. 15,000. Its small capital is barely sufficient to raise an income for the maintenance of the present establishment and scholarships.

THE British India Association and several Calcutta firms have addressed the Bengal Government on the question of fishing rights. It is pointed out that the High Court decision, given last year, deprives zemindars and landholders of valuable rights which existed from time immemorial. The decision in the Mehrpur case, wherein it was ruled that the taking of fish from navigable rivers were julkur rights exist, is not theft, is known among the people as the "new law," and supposed by them to have been passed in honour of the Jubilee. The memorialists hold that such a decision is erroneous, as proved by a long list of previous decisions. They, therefore, urge that it is most important that Government should take action, particularly as the Lieutenant-Governor has admitted it may be a case for legislation.

A CALCUTTA paper drew the attention of Government to what it considers to be a real grievance in the Railway Branch of the P. W. D. No promotions have been taken in this branch since June, 1887. In the meantime, several casualties have occurred in the higher grades which should give permanent steps, and in addition to this a large number of engineers have been lent to railway companies, for whom *sub protem* promotions are due.

[illegible]GRAMS.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible] OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

[illegible] LAST HOURS.

BERLIN, March 9.

[illegible] last hours the Emperor William [illegible] Prince Wilhelm to adopt the [illegible] attitude possible towards the Czar [illegible] repeatedly and in a most touching [illegible] those who were with him throughout [illegible] final relapse taking place at 7 a.m. [illegible]marck, Count Von Moltke and the [illegible] Emperor were standing round the [illegible] which he was lying when he expired peacefully at 8-30 a.m.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will attend the funeral ceremony to represent England.

LYING-IN-STATE.

March 11.

The body of the late Emperor William has been embalmed and will lie in state in the Cathedral until Tuesday. In Great Britain and on the Continent the most profound regret is expressed at his death.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

March 9.

The Crown Prince ascends the Throne of Germany under the style of Frederick the Third.

THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

SAN REMO, March 11.

The Emperor Frederick left here this morning in apparently good health. He had interviews of the most cordial description with King Humbert at Genoa, and the Duke of Aosta at Milan.

SILVER WEDDING OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, March 11.

Owing to the decease of the Emperor William the *fetes* held to commemorate the Silver Wedding of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were considerably curtailed. Numberless presents and expressions of loyal congratulation were sent by the inhabitants of London and all parts of the United Kingdom. The Queen in person paid a visit of congratulation to Marlborough House and remained for the banquet, which was held there in the evening, at which the Royal princes and other members of the Royal family and the members of the various foreign Royal families were also present. In celebration of the event London was most gorgeously illuminated.

THE EMPEROR'S DEATH AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

St. PETERSBURG, March 11.

Fears for the political results of the Emperor's death are expressed by the Russian press.

THE CONVERSION OF CONSOLS.

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Goschen brought forward his motion for the conversion of new 3 per cent. Consols to 2¾ per cent. Stock descending in fifteen years to 2½ per cent. which would be guaranteed for twenty years.

Holders of 3 per cent. and reduced 3 per cent. Consols have the option of joining in, and their assent will be assumed unless they have signified their dissent by 29th March.

Dividends will be paid quarterly.

The saving to revenue will be fourteen hundred thousand pounds, and after fourteen years, the saving will be twenty-eight hundred thousand pounds.

HEREDITARY LEGISLATORS.

March 10.

In the House of Commons last night, a motion introduced by Mr. Labouchere for the abolition of the hereditary principle in the House of Lords was defeated by a majority of 61 votes.

Mr. Gladstone spoke in support of the motion.

THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY.

BOKHARA, March 9.

The first train over the Trans-Caspian Railway reached here to-day.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

ISMAILIA, March 9.

H. M.S. Indian troopship Malabar, outward bound to Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that the Emperor breathed his last whilst reclining in a half-sitting posture on a camp bed-stead surrounded by all the members of his family and within reach of the Chief Ministers of his Cabinet. His dying moments were quite painless. On the 8th he amazed everyone by his fortitude, conversing freely with his grandson on civil, military and foreign affairs, and especially on the relations of Germany and France.

The whole of the German nation is absorbed in sorrow. All public amusements have ceased, and the Bourse is closed.

The sympathy of Europe is aroused. The English Court go into mourning for a month, whilst the silver wedding festivities have been abridged.

Prince Bismarck has announced to the Reichstag that Frederick III. would leave San Remo on Saturday for Berlin.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT AT MEERUT.

The 17th Lancers have defeated the 7th Hussars at Meerut for the inter-Regimental Polo Cup by six goals to one.

THE THIBETAN ENCROACHMENTS ON SIKKIM.

WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chinese Government have recalled their two representatives from Lhassa as a mark of displeasure at their not having amicably settled the Lingtu affair. Some Thibetan officials have reached the frontier with some hundreds of armed followers.

THE GAEKWAR AT THE NEILGHERRIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 11.

The Gaekwar, having gone to the Neilgherry Hills upon medical advice to enjoy perfect rest, will receive no visitors there, excepting Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row, his former Dewan, whom he has invited to spend a few days with him.

AMENDING THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, on presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code, said:—Section 5 relates to suits in foreign judgments, declaring that Courts in British India are not precluded from enquiring into the merits of the case in which judgment was passed by any Court in Asia or Africa, excepting Courts established by authority of British Government in the colonies or dependencies. Section 17 empowers selected Judges to take down evidence in appealable cases in English. Section 18 makes it clear that the law does not require the re-hearing of a suit by the successor of a Judge, who having partly heard a suit has been prevented by death or transfer from concluding the trial; that the hearing be taken up at the stage left by the previous Judge. In an execution decree by the Collector the appeal is to be heard by the superior revenue authority, and chapter 20, Civil Code, relating to proceedings of insolvency, shall not apply to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Kali Pada Gupta, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan Circle, Bengal, officiates as Sanitary Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Lidderdale.

NOMINATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, March 11.

An influential meeting of the Neriad inhabitants, numbering more than 3,000 persons, assembled to thank Government for the nomination of Rao Bahadur Bechurdas to the Legislative Council. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, March 9.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ulto. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, March 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, March 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Bombay, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, March 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Titania, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, March 9.

The Italian s.s. Bormida left here for Bombay this evening.

TRINCOMALLEE, March 11.

H. M. S. Bacchante left for Colombo.

COLOMBO, March 11.

H. M. S. Tamar from Hongkong arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. do.	72⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	43½
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
„ Mercantile Bank Shares	£18-10
Hongkong Bank Shares	£48-0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	61,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	98,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	
„ Stock of Cotton	883,000	„
„ „ Surats	49,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	26,000	„

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £2,300,000; increase, £200,000; public deposits, £12,600,000; increase, £900,000; other deposits, £22,500,000; decrease, £700,000; other securities, £21,000,000; decrease, £400,000; notes and gold, £16,000,000; increase, £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(March 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, Interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, March 10.

10 p.m.	77·7

SUNDAY, 11.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	82·7
4 p.m.	81·4

Pertab Singh, the political prisoner, who, it was stated at the time of his arrest, was intimately associated with Dhulip Singh's movement in India, managed to effect his escape from the District Jail on Saturday week, though closely guarded by a sergeant and two constables.

The Hon. the Chief Justice has granted Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Receiver of the High Court, leave on medical certificate for one year from the 7th instant. Mr. A. B. Miller will, it is said, act as correspondent in India for the *Times* during Mr. Macgregor's absence.

The Phodong Llama, who has been one of the two administrators of Sikkim during the Raja's absence, has come into Darjeeling and had an interview with the Viceroy. The people of Sikkim hope for, and have every confidence in, the protection of the British against the attacks of the Thibetans, whom they fear. The Thibetans have apparently made no preparations as yet for fighting; at any rate, this side of Phari.

Mr. F. W. Fox, C. S., Joint Magistrate of Gorakhpur, when shooting last week on the Rohin river, killed a large alligator which, when opened, was found to contain another alligator about six feet long in its stomach. There were also found the usual pair of bangles.

The second ties in the inter-regimental polo tournament at Meerut were played between the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers. The former team comprised Major Fell and Messrs. Legallais, Henderson and Mahon, the latter a substitute for Mr. Bedingfield, who hurt his arm in a fall in Monday's game. The 17th had the same team as on the first day. This was a splendid game, and was watched by a large concourse of spectators, including Sir Auckland and Miss Colvin and Sir George Greaves. The Hussars' team is not as strong as in the last two seasons, owing to the absence of Vesey and Duff, their best players. Yet they made a good stand against the superior team of the Lancers, and their defeat ultimately was by no means an ignominious one. The game terminated in favour of the Lancers by four goals to one after the best game of the tournament.

THE WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

The Volunteer Athletic Association's Grand Tournament commenced well on Saturday afternoon. In point of numbers, in the attendance, and in the numerous competitors it attracted from far and wide, it was undoubtedly a success. In fact, it could hardly have opened better, and considering the able and influential management it would be impossible for the Tournament to be anything but a success. The arrangements were in general admirable but for the sad want of punctuality in bringing off the events, and for the lax manner in which the grounds were kept, the general public and most of the competitors being allowed to roam over the different courses to the great inconvenience of everybody. When it is remembered that the events were fixed according to time, the disregard of punctuality was a source of a good deal of annoyance to the sightseer, who was thus unable to tell from the programme what was taking place. Another circumstance which tended to mystify the on-lookers, and this was the absence of a telegraph board. If there had been one on the grounds in any prominent position, the public would have been well-informed of what had been done and what items of the programme yet remained to be competed. However, this only in a measure detracted from the good arrangements which had been planned, on the whole, with much care and forethought. A host of gentlemen had been appointed stewards for the different courses, to attend to the carrying out of the competitions occurring in their respective sections. Such a distribution of duty worked well in the main, and, as we have said, if the stewards had only observed strict punctuality and kept their grounds clear, there could have been no cause of complaint. The whole Tournament was on a grand scale, the programme including no less than thirty-five events. And for these competitions, embracing as they did, flat and obstacle races, and the usual athletic items, with mounted sports, tent-pegging, wrestling, and Neeza Bazi contests, there were numerous entries. Those events open to natives attracted good entries, and there were many of them, chiefly of H. E. the Governor's body-guard, who entered for the mounted sports, in which they acquitted themselves with great credit. Interest chiefly centred in those competitions—the mounted sports, the sword *vs.* sword, the Neeza Bazi contests, which especially called forth the skill of the contestants, and it was gratifying to notice that the athletes who came forward to display their powers of endurance in such events as the flat obstacle races, &c., were equalled, if not excelled, in numbers by those who entered to exhibit their skill in the items which required skill. It would require too much space, more than we have at our disposal, to notice the gentlemen who severally acquitted themselves in the various contests. From the following list of winners it will be seen that Mr. Winfred Waite once more proved himself to be the best sprinter among those whom he was pitted against. The exhibition of the bayonet exercise brought forth three Volunteer squads, and of these the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers were the best. The list, however, speaks for itself:—

HALF MILE FLAT—NATIVES.

Lce. Naik Wully Mahomed, Bo. Mountain Artillery	1
Pte. Birajee Aier, 4th Bombay Rifles	2

There were eight starters. Wully Mahomed won by 30 yards. Time—2 mins. 28 secs.

100 YARDS HANDICAP CADETS.

P. Reid (5 yds). Cathedral High School Cadets	1
D. MacDonald (Scratch), B. Scottish Cadets	2

Six others ran. A stumble near home spoilt MacDonald's chance of winning. Reid won by two yards. Time -12 secs.

100 YARDS FLAT.—EUROPEANS OPEN.

1st Heat.

W. Waite, B. B. and C. I. Vols	1
W. Reid, Bom. V. R.	2

Won easily by 1 yard. Time—11 2-5 secs.

2nd Heat.

J. Rowe, B. V. R.	1
Pte. Stephenson, D. L. I.	2

A little more than a foot separated the first two. Time—11 4-5 secs.

3rd Heat.

Col. Sergt. P. Rhenius, B. V. R.	1
Pte. Herridge, 61st Glos. Regt.	2

Rhenius won by some yards. Time—11 3-5 secs.

Final Heat.

W. Waite, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols.	1
T. Rhenius, B. V. R.	2

Rhenius showed the way until half a dozen yards from home, when he was challenged by Waite, who passed the post first by half a foot, whilst Reid, the third man, was a yard away. Time—11 secs.

ONE MILE—CADETS OPEN.

T. Reid, Cathedral High School	1
D. MacDonald, Bombay Scottish	2

Reid, with a spurt, won by over fifteen yards. Time —7 mins.

ONE MILE—EUROPEANS OPEN.

Private R. Patterson, Durham Light Infantry	1
Volunteer C. Waite, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Corps	2

Fifteen contestants came to the post. At the top of the upper bend Patterson drew right away from Waite, and won by 30 yards. Time—5 mins. 49 secs.

5 MILE FLAT—CADETS OPEN.

P. Martin, Bombay, Scottish	1
A. Roberts, Catheral	2

Ten started. Time—3 mins. 2 3-5 secs.

½ MILE FLAT—EUROPEANS OPEN.

Pte Paterson, D. L. I	1
W. Reid, B. V. R.	2

Fifteen runners competed. Reid showed the way till the last two hundred yards, where he was collared by Paterson, who won easily by twenty-five yards. Time—2min. 30secs.

100 YDS.—NATIVES OPEN.

Pte Padnak Laknak, Marine Battalion	1
Denaik Wully Mahomed, B. M. Artillery	2

Time—11 3-5 secs.

OBSTACLE RACE—EUROPEANS.

W. Rix, B. V. R.	1
W. Waite B. B. & C. I. R. Vols.	2

Five others ran. Rix led the way all round, easily surmounting the obstacles, which were not very formidable.

OBSTACLE RACE—NATIVES.

Pte Nana Parab, 4th Bom. Rifles	1
Pte. Shaik Ali, Marine Battalion	2

HIGH JUMP—CADETS.

A. Vincent, Cathedral High School	0
W. Parrott, Cathedral High School	0

The judge had to stop the contest giving it a tie at 4ft. 6 inches.

POLE JUMP—NATIVES.

Pte. Rama Nana, 4th Bom. Rifles, 8ft. 4in.
Pte. Runjeet Singh, 4th Bom. Rifles, 8ft.

ONE MILE MARCHING ORDER—NATIVES.

Pte. Sheik Sultan, 4th Bom. Rifles	1
Pte. Myhoob Khan, 4th Bom. Rifles	2

TRICYCLE RACE.

W. Wheeler, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers	2
C. Corcoral, B. V. R.	1
E. Pym, B. V. R.	0
E. Pillow, B. V. R.	0

Wheeler led from start to finish and won by fifty yards. Distances two miles. No time taken.

VICTORIA CROSS COMPETITION (MOUNTED).

H. Symons, B. L. Horse	1

There were only three starters. Ryrie's Waler refused the jump, and the other man came an awful cropper. Symons taking the jump beautifully had the race all his own way.

TUG OF WAR—NATIVES.

A team of the Bombay Mountain Artillery, who were all stalwart men from the north, easily pulled over a team from the 4th Bombay Rifles.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Single Stick.

Lieut. King, B. L.H., beat Lce. Corpl. Ryan, 61st.
W. Fern, B. V. R., beat Sergt. Instructor Hill.
Lieut. Devlin, B. V. R., beat Const. Jones, Bo. Police.
Sergt. Instr. Robson, D. L. I., beat H. Forde, B. V. R.
Sergt. Wilmore, East York Regt., beat E Walse, B. V. R.
Corpl. E. Fern, B. V. R., beat Sergt. Instr. Robson.
Sergt. Wilmore, beat W. Fern.
Lieut. Devlin, beat Lieut. King.
Sergt. Wilmore, beat Lieut. Devlin.

The final tie between Sergeant Wilmore, 2-15 and Corporal E. Fern, B. V. R., will be fought off this evening.

FENCING.

Lce Corpl. Ryan, 61st Regt., beat Lieut. Devlin, B. V. R.
Sergt. Wilmore, 2-15, beat Condr. Jones, B. P.
Sergt. Robson Durham, L. I., beat H. Forde, B. V. R.
Sergt. Wilmore, beat Lce. Corpl Ryan.

The remaining ties will be fought off this evening.

SWORD VS. SWORD—EUROPEANS.

Corpl. Ryrie, B. L. H., beat Tr. Symons, B. L. H.
Pr. White, do. beat Tr. Gordon, do.
Lt. King, do. beat Corpl. Redie do.
Corpl. Ryrie, do. beat Tr. White do.
In the final Lieut. King beat Corporal Ryrie.

LANCE VS. BAYONET

Pr. H. Symons, B. L. H., beat Vol. W. Fern, B. V. R.
Lt. King do. beat Const. Jones, B. P.
Corpl. E. Fern, B. V. R. beat Corpl. Ryrie, B. L. H.
Corpl. E. Fern, do beat Lt. King, „
Sergt. Hill, do. beat Tr. Symons, „

The final had to be fought off with bayonets as neither of the infantry men, who were left in it, felt inclined to assume the Lance.

Corpl E. Fern beat Sergeant Hill, by two points to one.

SWORD (MOUNTED) VS. SWORD (DISMOUNTED.)

Sowar Kanai Sing Body Guard (dismounted) beat. Duffadar Sripatrao of the same corps.

NEBA BAYI CONTEST EUROPEANS.

Trooper McLeon	23 points.
Trooper Gordon	22 „

SWORD VS. SWORD (MOUNTED.)

Duffadar Sripatrao, B. G., beat Sowar Jadrao, B. E.

BAYONET EXERCISE DISPLAY.

Only three teams entered for this competition, one from K. Co., G. I. P. Ry. Vols, one, from the B. B. & C. I. Ry Vol., and one from th Cathedral High School cadets. The cadets who went through the manoeuvre very cleanly, were disqualified, because their carbines were minus bayonets. The award was given to K. Co., G. I. P. Ry Vols, trained by Sergt Instructor Seaford.

SERIOUS FIRE AT A COTTON PRESS.

A fire, which did considerable damage, broke out at Mr. Chanda Rowjee's cotton press at Lower Colaba last evening. The press, which is better known, perhaps, as the jute mill from the fact of its having been used for that purpose in years past, was in full operation, work being discontinued at eight o'clock. The place had only been closed a few minutes when a sepoy on duty in the neighbourhood raised an alarm of fire, and it was soon seen that flames darted through the windows at the south side, and completely enveloped the whole of that part of the building. Inspector Stanford, whose bungalow is immediately opposite the mill, telephoned to the fire brigade for assistance, and a fire engine arrived on the scene with a promptitude that cannot be too highly commended. Fortunately plenty of water was available, and the fire was got under in about fifteen minutes from the moment that the hose began to play upon it, although it continued to smoulder and break out anew in a somewhat spasmodic manner for sometime afterwards. It is difficult at present to estimate the amount of damage done, but it will probably not exceed Rs. 10,000. The machinery has probably suffered as much from the water as from the fire. Superintendent McDermott was on the spot, directing the exertions of the police. It is probable that had the summons for assistance not been answered so promptly the whole of the buildings and machinery would have been involved in ruin.

THE M. B. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue I have read with pleasure the letter of Dr. Katrak, in connection with the agitation again set on foot regarding the vexed question of the change of degree of L. M. & S. into M. B. Were I to state my arguments in favour of this change it would be simply repeating what has already been said and written, as your leaders, as well as correspondence on the question from time to time in your journal, have already ably discussed the desirability of the change. I do not hesitate to say that to make any increase in the subjects for study and examinations is simply to put a barrier in the way of the successful candidates of the G. M. College to get their due. They undergo a long and rigorous course of five years' hard study with hospital practice for many hours a day, in addition to the searching tests of three University Examinations which, I believe, amply entitle them as at British Universities to a better degree than a mere L. M. & S. I also believe that to grant degrees in the shape of licences is very degrading to any University, and especially to one of a city which everybody is proud to say is the first in India. I hope that the Senate, in their future discussion on this question, will not ignore the rights of the students of the G. M. College. If any additional subject may be thought desirable, with a view to meet the wishes of both the contending parties it should be only English—a paper in which subject may be set at the final examination. To say that P. E. or B. A. alone increases the general culture of the students is groundless; on the contrary, five years' hard study in different scientific subjects taught in the medical course at the G. M. College undoubtedly vastly improves the general culture. It is needless to say that some of the students with the Arts degree have not been able to compete with those without it at the final medical examination, and not only that, but some without any Arts degree have turned out to be, what is properly termed, the bright examples in the profession. If the Senate cannot comply with the requests of the medical students as well as of the general body of local medical practitioners, it would not be inadvisable in the interests of the medical education to leave things *in statu quo.*—Yours, &c.

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

Veterinary College, March 8.

MILITARY NEWS.

It is a mistake to suppose that no tents will be taken with the Sikkim Expedition. Bamboo huts have certainly been built along the line of route as far as Padong, but tents, sufficient for such portion of the force as goes forward to Lingtu, have been provided. Any troops that may remain in Sikkim will be housed in stone-walled huts at Gnatong.

The following Burma Field Force order has been published:—"Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Thomas, Military Accounts Department, having been deputed by the Government of India to investigate the current military expenditure connected with the occupation of Upper Burma, the books of all military disbursing officers in the Field Force will be freely placed before him for scrutiny whenever he proposes to inspect them, and every facility afforded him in carrying out the duties."

GUZERAT CUP.

1st ENTRIES.

Capt. Mellies	2	chances.
Mr. H. Symons	2	„
Mr. W. H. White	2	„
Mr. Younghusband	2	„
Mr. Templer	2	„
Mr. Braid	2	„
Mr. Bulkley	2	„
Dr. Tully	2	„
Mr. Rickards	2	„
Mr. N. Symons	2	„
Mr. Littleton	2	„

PONY CUP.

Mr. Younghusband.
Mr. Bulkley.
Mr. Thatcher.
Dr. Tully.
Mr. Holland.

W. D. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

An idea prevails in Jelallabad, and is publicly given out, that Amir Abdur Rahman Khan intends sending a large force against the Siahposh Kafirs. Regiments are being selected, and supplies collected to ensure a complete success. Now (remarks the Allahabad paper) if this force does really march against the Kafirs, it will have to traverse the Kuner Valley to its northern limits, which will bring it in very close proximity to Bajawar. The Khans of that country will naturally make counter preparations to protect themselves, and the fact of two bodies of troops, on a semi-hostile footing, standing face to face in close proximity to one another will in all probability end in a disturbance. It would look as if the Amir having failed to induce the independent Khans of Bajawar, Dir and Swat to accept his sovereignty, is now trying to force a quarrel, and secure a pretext for advancing, against Bajawar. The Amir, whatever his reason may be, has left no stone unturned to induce the Orakzais, Afridis, and Shinwaris to come in and see him, but without success. For the rest Afghanistan is quiet. The Naoroz is approaching, and so far nothing is heard of a fresh rising amongst the Ghilzais.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council resumed the discussion on the Bombay Municipal Bill in the Council Hall of the Secretariat on Saturday. H. E. the Governor presided, and there were also present:—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Hon. Messrs. Richey, West, Latham, (Advocate-General), K. T. Telang, Forbes Adam, Naylor, Rao Bahadur M. W. Barve, and P. M. Mehta.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta moved an amendment that sections 56 and 57 be omitted, together with all references to a Deputy Municipal Commissioner in every other part of the Bill. In so doing, the hon. gentleman remarked: I propose this amendment on these grounds. You will remember that so far as the Acts of 1872 and 1878 are concerned they contained no such provision at all, although it cannot be said that the present provision is an entirely new one in the Statute Book; for there is provision made enabling the Corporation to depute the Municipal Commissioner to do special work out of Bombay, and enabling him to transfer part of his duties to one of his subordinates. I think from the discussion we have had it is clear that if the present provision in the Bill is agreed to there will soon be a Deputy Commissioner. The matter has been several times discussed by the Corporation, and on every occasion, but that on which a short Act enabling the Commissioner to transfer in the manner I have described a portion of his duties to a subordinate was passed, the Corporation agreed that it was undesirable to create or ask Government to create a Deputy Commissioner. The subject was again brought before the Corporation at the time the present Budget was considered, and they again came to the conclusion that it was very inexpedient to create such an appointment. Further, it must be borne in mind that a subsequent section (section 77) enables a Commissioner to delegate a large portion of his work which has been cast upon him by the Act to his subordinate officers, therefore I think this furnishes a very good reason against such an appointment being created. Again, even if it is shown that the work is so heavy that the Commissioner cannot get through it, I think the difficulty is not to be surmounted by the creation of a Deputy, but by giving the Commissioner sufficient assistance for the purpose of enabling him to carry out that work. Another point which I may mention is this, that under Acts of 1872 and 1878 the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer are really Deputy Commissioners appointed for special purposes; so that if we agreed to the appointment now before the Council, we shall be creating a Deputy Commissioner for general purposes, which I hold should not be done. My main objection to the appointment, however, is that it will impair the integrity of the constitutional scheme, under which the Municipal Commissioner is sole executive officer. It is highly important that this should be so, for if there is more than one, the responsibility is divided. Another objection is that a Deputy will look forward to filling the place of the Commissioner when he goes on leave, or retires from the position. The chances are, too, that what I may term a junior civilian would be appointed; and this is not desirable, for I think it is admitted that such a post should be filled by an officer of standing and experience.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: Your Excellency,—the arguments which the hon. member has addressed to the Council may be divided into two parts—in the first his arguments are intended to show that there is no necessity for a Deputy Commissioner, and that there never will be; and in the second place he argues that such an appointment would clash with the constitutional principles upon which the Bill is based. With regard to the first statement that the Deputy Commissioner is not needed, I may inform the Council that it is now three years since I was deputed by Government, in consultation with Mr. Ollivant, to draft this Bill, and during that time it has been my business to be associated constantly both with the present Municipal Commissioner and his predecessor, Mr. Ollivant, and if anybody has had an opportunity of learning what the work of the Commissioner amounts to, and what it requires of the person who holds that office, it is I; and I must say that I have been very greatly impressed with the enormous amount of work which devolves upon him. In the first place, he is the responsible executive officer of the Municipality, and a very large amount of outdoor work falls upon him in the way of inspection, of ascertaining local wants and hearing the flood of complaints, both against Municipal officers and with respect to the demands for sanitary repairs and improvements. Bombay, honourable gentlemen are well aware, is a very large city, and the distances in it are very considerable. The Commissioner has, therefore, to rise in a morning and go to the other end of the city towards Mahim or Parell and inspect anything going on there. He has a very long journey to go before he gets to the spot. The inspection of two or three places in a morning takes up considerable time, and if he does his work with anything like thoroughness he cannot be back home before 10 or 11 o'clock, and certainly not without feeling to some extent fairly exhausted. Having to perform this portion of his duty, provided he can make the inspection by once visiting the spot, he is not much fit for indoor duty. But I understand it is frequently desirable that he should go morning and evening to inspect the works; yet he must, as soon as may be, repair to his office. Having reached his office he has frequent calls upon him for consultations with heads of departments concerning works—important works going on inside and outside of the city; consultations with his solicitors—the Municipal solicitors—regarding cases for Civil or Criminal Courts which have to be heard; consultations with gentlemen from outside, who have come with complaints of all sorts and descriptions; consultations with members of the Corporation and Town Council, who come to him seeking information—in addition to which on one afternoon a week there is a meeting of the Town Council, at which, if it is not absolutely necessary, it is at least extremely desirable that he should be present. Then, also, as we have been told, there are meetings of the Corporation which nowadays are becoming extremely frequent, their average number being something like two per week. Though it is not absolutely necessary for him to attend them, yet his presence is very much to the interest of the Corporation. As a matter of fact, both the present Commissioner and his predecessor have made a point of being present at them whenever possible. After all these duties are completed there still remains what I may term the office work,—and gentlemen who have any experience of such work can very will imagine what an amount of it there must be in connection with such a very large concern as the Municipality of this city. Now I am not prepared to say, or to give figures, to show how the work of the Municipal Commissioner has increased of late years. But if honorable members will reflect how rapid has been the increase of the city, it must be patent to them that the increase has been very great indeed. The population also has immensely increased and these facts alone go to show how much greater is the work of the Commissioner than it was some years ago. The care and closeness with which the members of the Corporation as a body inquire into matters affecting Municipal government is, I am happy to admit, extremely on the increase. The works which are now under construction are on a scale and of a number which in past years it has had no parallel whatever, and so in many ways it is obvious to any one who thinks over the matter that the work of the present must be very considerably greater than it was ten or fifteen years ago. And to all these arguments I can add, as I said at the beginning, my own personal impression that the work of the office at this present moment is far beyond the powers of endurance in a trying climate like that of Bombay, especially to any ordinary individual. I am quite prepared to admit that in the altered circumstances which will obtain when this Bill comes into operation the work of the Municipal Commissioner may become less, and the requirements upon him personally may be decreased, but that is a small chance to look forward to. There are very many reasons for thinking that the work will not decrease, but rather go on increasing. But whatever may be in the future, I think that I have shown there are sufficient reasons for holding that it is at least very probable that on some future occasion, and perhaps not a very distant occasion, when not merely the Council but the Corporation also will be satisfied with the work devolving upon the Commissioner is greater than can reasonably or fairly be expected from one person. In supporting section 56, which provides for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner it is not necessary for me to establish that a Deputy Commissioner, is really needed or ever will be. All that is necessary for me to establish is that it is very possible that such an officer may be needed, and I think the arguments I have adduced are sufficient to establish such a possibility. I think, moreover, that I have succeeded in doing more than that, for I have established not only the possibility but the probability—a considerable probability—that such an officer will be needed. The section, as it stands, does not say that such an officer is necessary, or will ever be necessary; but it empowers the Governor-in-Council—if, after consulting the Council and Commissioner, he shall at any time consider that such an addition to the strength of the Municipal Executive is requisite, it shall be within his power to supply the necessary addition. It is a cautious provision which provides for a contingency which may, and in my opinion is, likely to arise. I may go further and say that possibly the Governor-in-Council may never be persuaded that the appointment of such an officer is necessary, that is to say, for the ordinary execution of the duties or work of the Municipal Commissioner. But even if it be so, this section will also enable the Governor-in-Council to resolve, as he did a year or two ago, to provide temporarily for any such contingency as that to which I have referred as having given rise to the designation of Deputy Municipal Commissioner. On that occasion the Corporation was desirous that the Municipal Commissioner should be relieved for a time from his ordinary duties, and have power to depute them to a gentleman who was specially appointed for the purpose, and to exercise them under the special control and supervision of the chairman; and that Mr. Ollivant should repair to Poona, there in consultation with myself to prepare this Municipal Bill. Perhaps the Corporation may not feel inclined to trust the Municipal Commissioner on such another special errand, but it is conceivable that many other occasions may arise in which they might desire their Commissioner to be relieved from his ordinary duties to consult with the engineering authorities on some large engineering scheme which Government may have in view—or some other matter in which the Corporation may be interested, and if any such occasion should arise—and that is not improbable—here is the machinery by which the wants of the occasion may be supplied. Therefore, on this ground I ask the Council to accept the proposals embodied in these two sections, that as long as necessary to appoint a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. With regard to the second argument of the Hon. Mr. Mehta—namely, that the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner will be objectionable on the ground that it cuts at the foot of the theory on which the Municipal Commissioner exists, that he is to be the sole executive officer and should be vested with sole responsibility—I would reply that to my mind the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner cannot in any way affect that feature in the position of the Municipal Commissioner towards the Corporation. Whether an assistant in each department supplied by the votes of the Corporation as the hon. gentleman suggested at the second reading, or whether it be a Deputy Commissioner appointed by the Governor-in-Council under this section, the responsibility of the Municipal Commissioner for the carrying out of the executive work of the Municipality will remain precisely the same. If it be an assistant he will act under the orders of the Commissioner, obeying his behests, receiving his special and general orders from the Commissioner, and the Commissioner will be responsible. The Deputy Commissioner is to be subordinate to the Commissioner and subject to his general directions, &c., that is to say, that the Deputy Commissioner is not to strike out a line of his own, but to look for his instructions to the Commissioner and to carry them out and to give effect to the orders and policy of his chief. If those orders and policy are wrong the responsible person is the Commissioner. I think there is no difference, and can be no difference between the position of the Deputy Commissioner and one or more assistants appointed by the Corporation, yet there will be a very considerable and important difference in another respect. The officers whom the Corporation may appoint, or whose appointment the Corporation may sanction, will be officers of the same class as all the Commissioner's assistants are—officers paid from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500, whereas the officer, whom, as we propose, may be appointed under section 56, shall receive a monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 1,500 and not less than Rs. 1,200, as Government shall determine, being a gazetted officer whose appointment is specially recognised by Government. The object of having such a man is that he may be one of previous experience and the highest standing, and one fit and capable of taking part with the Commissioner in the exercise of such powers and performance of such duties as that officer many from time to time think fit to depute to him. Then as regards the remark that was dropped by the late Sir Maxwell Melwill to the effect that the Deputy Commissioner would be a young officer in training for the Commissionership. That, of course, was a thought which occurred to Sir Maxwell Melwill at the time, and I think not unnaturally. It is the one complaint I have heard against the appointment of the Commissioner, that he is usually brought from the provinces without any previous knowledge of Bombay or the peculiar class of work which devolves upon him in his new appointment; and for some time he is engaged at the expense of the Corporation in learning his work. This objection I have heard made against the present system, and one which it must be admitted has some force. Whereas, if it should hereafter prove necessary to appoint a permanent Deputy Commissioner, then if that officer turns out to be apt at his duties and one worthy of promotion to the position, then I cannot say that the Governor-in-Council would exercise an unwise discretion in appointing him after he had obtained sufficient experience in the lower grade of Deputy Commissioner. There is nothing in the Bill which will lead the Deputy Commissioner to think that he is in training for the Commissionership, or any right to succeed, and the Governor-in-Council, in exercise of his discretion, will look to the fitness of individual claimants, as he always has done hitherto, and appoint the one who is best qualified. So I cannot think any of the grounds which the Hon. Mr. Mehta has brought forward have sufficient force to induce this Council to approve of the omission of these sections and to deprive the Governor-in-Council of the opportunity which these sections give him whenever the necessity arises to supplement the *personnel* of the executive office of the Municipality.

The Hon. Forbes Adam: Your Excellency,—After the very able and clear way in which the arguments of one side and the other have been stated by the Hon. Mr. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Naylor I will not take up the time of the Council at any length. But after listening to Mr. Naylor there are one or two points which I would like to lay before the Council. Mr. Naylor told us of the work which falls upon the Commissioner, and specified several minor details. He also spoke of the very large and important works which are now going on on a larger scale than was ever known before in the history of Bombay. But, your Excellency, I do not think these large and important works, which apper to me must necessarily occupy a large portion of the Municipal Commissioner's time requiring a great deal of thought and attention, are likely to increase. I should rather take the opposite view and say that they would most probably diminish in a year or two. Bombay by this large water scheme at Tansa Lake will have secured a sufficient supply for an immeasurable period, and a large drainage scheme has been thought out and will be completed in the course of a few years. There are other important matters of a similar nature which, in a certain time, will cease. Therefore, the great works will no doubt cease to trouble the Commissioner, and if I might criticise what Mr. Naylor has said, it does not seem to me that his arguments show any strong reasons why the minor works should not be properly and fitly deputed by the Commissioner to an assistant in contradistinction to a deputy. It seems to me—and I speak with experience, if one may compare small things with great, in connection with a large business firm—that it is quite possible that the Municipal Commissioner should depute a very great part of his day's work and his inspection work to a subordinate and thus save a great deal of time. I do not say that the hon. gentleman has overstated the amount of work devolving upon the Municipal Commissioner. I have had the privilege of the acquaintance of both Mr. Ollivant and the present Commissioner, and I know that both these are diligent and efficient officers. Still I think it quite possible for them to depute a certain quantity of work to enable them to accomplish the duties required of them without overburdening or overtaxing themselves. I don't think it desirable that an important officer should be overburdened in this climate. He should have time for daily recreation, and, if possible, he should so depute his work that he shall not be so overburdened. What the hon. Mr. Mehta has said in regard to the appointment of a deputy possibly interfering with the constitution and uniformity of the Bill I don't wish to speak. What I would like to lay stress upon is that I do not see, having very carefully listened to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Naylor, the necessity, so far as the work of the Municipal Commissioner is concerned, for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

The Hon. R. West: Your Excellency,—When I first took this Bill into consideration my opinion was not in favour of the proposal that it should be open to the Governor-in-Council to appoint a Deputy Commissioner. I was not so well acquainted then as I am now with the actual business devolving upon the Municipal Commissioner, and I must confess that on a fuller study of the subject I think the power should rest in the Government subject to the conditions and qualifications specified in section (56). It appears to be admitted by Mr. Forbes Adam that the Commissioner has a very heavy task. The Hon. Mr. Mehta has partly suggested that the work is not so heavy as is generally thought, but if it is he says,—so I understand him,—that the Commissioner may relieve himself of it by a practical delegation, under the law as it stands, by handing over minor or less important duties to existing subordinates or subordinates who could be appointed for a particular purpose by the Corporation. This is the way in which the Hon. Mr. Mehta thinks the Commissioner could be sufficiently relieved. Under the Act, as it stands, there is in section 67 provision made for the delegation of duties or the dispersion of the work of the Commissioner to a certain extent to his subordinates. That section, if hon. members will look at it, is a reproduction in great part of the existing provisions of the Acts now in force. The Commissioner can disperse his functions of the lower kinds among some of his subordinates, yet in spite of that the Commissioner, who is a most industrious and hardworking official, declares it is too much for one person. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam has said in reply to the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Naylor on the subject of important public works that it is to be expected that when the Tansa scheme is carried out and the drainage scheme completed, the work will very considerably diminish. That is a fancy with which legislators in every age are deluded. We are always putting before ourselves the idea that by and bye our work will be accomplished, and that we shall be able to take matters very easily. But that time in my experience has never arrived, and I doubt whether it ever will arrive, or at least, not before human progress has gone into a state of decay. It is inevitable in a great and growing country like this that the wants of people will increase, as their horizon widens and their ideas rise upwards. Thus I venture to speak in a prophetic strain, as I anticipate that whilst intelligence is growing the wants and desires of the people grow, and the Corporation will find that other great works will become necessary. Thus the work of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay is not likely to diminish or, even if it do, the work entailed by the large schemes at present under construction will be great, for though the construction part will be over surely the administration will not be at an end. It is necessary, I think, that the power, if we are not to have fresh and odious legislation on Municipal matters every year, should be in the hands of the Governor-in-Council to appoint a deputy when the necessity becomes evident. The Corporation is not likely to receive the proposal, if one is made on this point, in absolute silence, and if there be good reason why he should not be appointed, the Corporation, to judge from the past, will not be ashamed to state what that reason is. A love of patronage, nepotism, as it is called, cannot be urged against Government. I hold it that Government should not appoint without the full assent of the Corporation, or such overwhelmingly good reasons for making the appointment, that it may be properly and fairly made in the public interest, even though the Corporation at the time should not desire it. In the clause, about consulting the Council, I find are some words I would see omitted. I do not say the Commissioner should be a balance against the Corporation in this way, and I think the words are entirely superfluous. The Governor in Council ought to consult any one he thinks can give him the advice necessary, and since he cannot be prevented from asking questions he should be under no compulsion to consult the Commissioner on such an occasion. The words to my mind are not desirable and should be omitted. It has been said that an assistant would do the work equally well. Be it is but whether you call the gentleman assistant or whether you call him deputy, the real point is what are the functions he has to perform. Is it desirable that besides the deputation which exists under section 67 there should be a further deputation? Now it has been found that the duties of the Commissioner are of such a character that they cannot well be delegated to officers of comparatively low rank. It is desirable, therefore, that the possibility should exist of the Commissioner having, when the occasion arises, the assistance of a gentleman of social and official status, inferior to him only in comparative juniority. If the deputation is to be made to that gentleman why, I cannot at all see the Commissioner's responsibility would therefore necessarily be divided or in any way impaired. If gentlemen are familiar with the sections of the old Bombay Regulations, they will find in Regulation 16 of 1827 that the juniors attached to Collectors are called assistants. A Collector might depute to his assistant such duties as he might think fit, and as a matter of fact, the Collector did depute, and does still under the altered circumstances, certain portion of his district work. Yet, when it leads to an action in the courts, the Collector's responsibility remains undivided. He is made responsible, and so it would be, I take it, with the Commissioner. In section 57 I would suggest we make a verbal alteration, say "subject to his orders." With this addition, I think no sound objection can be raised to the clause as it stands. Then, under section 57, the appointment will always be subject to consultation with the Corporation. There will be no real fear that the powers of appointment of a deputy will be seriously abused. It is desirable, in my opinion, that the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay should not be an official worked to death or anything like it. When one considers the very great importance of the functions he has to perform; the necessity for a wise forecast in many instances; the desirability of considering with great care and with a fair balance of mind the systems which are worked in other countries and other cities, from which valuable hints may be derived, and which may save this Corporation many lacs of rupees,—I think it is necessary, from a purely intellectual point of view, that the Commissioner should be a man having some leisure. It is desirable he should have leisure, for excess of work produces irritability. I see that Hon. Mr. Telang smiles at that. I hope not from the result of any intercourse with former judges of the High Court. (Laughter.) But he knows that it produces a degree of irritability which is not favourable to bland and kindly intercourse. The Commissioner, being an officer who must be in personal communication with many people, should be of a bland and kindly disposition, or the citizens of Bombay, and the members of the Corporation, might discover the truth of what I say—that if overworked the gentleman with whom they sought interview might not give their business that calm and courteous consideration they would like. The result might also prove a general obstruction of public business. Therefore, I do not think we should say "here is a gentleman very well paid; let us get out of him everything we can; he shall not have an assistant. If he does, it shall be an assistant of comparatively low rank, who shall only give him help in small details, leaving all important matters to the Commissioner's individual management." I would remark with reference to one other point on which the Hon. Mr. Mehta dwelt, and which he says is worthy of consideration, I cannot say that I have been convinced by his argument. He seems to think that the officer who is appointed Deputy Commissioner will look forward to succeeding to the Commissioner, and that such promotion would be expected. The Act does not contemplate this. The deputy may be an excellent officer, and if he shows himself, after having been in office for a certain time, particularly well qualified to be Commissioner, then I ask why should he not be appointed Commissioner. He is the very man who should be. But, on the other hand, if he shows that he is not so qualified he will not be promoted. As to his being a junior civilians, I can assure Mr. Mehta that, on the salary contemplated, it would be possible to obtain at this moment several gentlemen of pretty well established competence who are senior in the ranks of the service to the position occupied by Mr. Ollivant when he was directly appointed Municipal Commissioner. Therefore, it is not likely that the Corporation or the community will be saddled with some young gentleman who is put here to swallow up their funds and simply learn his work. It is not necessary that he should be a member of the Government Civil Service at all. It is quite possible that he may be found in another class altogether, a man who may occupy a comparatively lower portion, who may have a moral claim to promotion, and looking at the subject from that point of view, it also seems to be fitting that the power should rest in the hands of the Governor in Council with the safeguards which the Act provides.

The Hon. J. B. Richey: Your Excellency,—The hon. mover of this amendment, in the opening of his speech, said he sought for some figures or facts in support of the case put forward for an assistant to the Municipal Commissioner. Well, that seems to me very natural. Probably, more might be done to satisfy the honourable member. Such hasty inquiries, as I have been able to make since this point was introduced, have given me some data which may be interesting to the Council. I think you may take it that an executive officer's duties are very much in comparison with the amount of money he has to spend. We know that the superior executive of the Municipality has not increased since the Act of 1872, and in that Act, as the Honourable Mr. West has pointed out, there is a provision which is contained in the present Bill for the dispersion of certain minor duties among subordinates. Since the enactment of 1872, the current income of the Municipality has increased from something under 30 lacs to 49 lacs. That seems to me to speak almost without admitting of an answer as to the enormous increase of the duties and responsibilities of the chief of the executive. Besides the current revenue there is a very large expenditure going on in loan works, which involves an immense amount of correspondence and harassing references. With regard to what the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam said, that when these works were finished they would then cause the Commissioner a decrease of work. The Hon. Mr. West has answered this. Besides the continuation and growth of work we must look for, as the Mr. West has said in this community, the specific works themselves leave a permanent legacy of duties. You cannot throw two or three millions into a big work, and imagine it will not be represented by any additional labour. These great works will not perform their own functions of administration automatically. Then the growth of finance is enormous. Houses are increasing, and applications for building sites have grown to the rate of 1,000 per annum from about 400, when Mr. Ollivant assumed the office. With reference to the correspondence carried on in the Municipal Commissioner's Office, I have received a note showing that in the Commissioner's personal office this correspondence has increased as follows:—In 1876 the inward letters were 7,867; in 1880, 14,029; in the present year 1887-8, up to the 9th of March, 18,036. The outward letters have increased from 8,492 in 1876 to 18,000. Well, now, I quite agree with the remark made by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam that it is very probable the Municipal Commissioner would be able to get his detailed and minute work brought up in a better form and despatch it better. Some internal improvements might be decided on, but where the officer is overworked it is not possible for him to devote any attention to the improvement of the internal economy of his office. I appeal to your Excellency and my honourable colleagues whether in our experience we have any time to find out methods for reducing work. Current work being at a maximum, it is impossible to find leisure to produce a scheme, with this object in view. During late years in India we have had a change from personal government to government by law, and between 1865 and 1872 was a period of strong personal government. But Government by local methods has grown and is yearly growing with the spirit of independence, and the readiness with which our people realise their rights and resent any encroachment upon them. The facilities they have of getting their petitions and complaints heard is a procedure which will demand more and more care and will require more and more method from us, necessitating increased correspondence and greater work of responsibility. The figures I have given you ought to satisfy the hon. mover of the amendment that there are sufficient facts and figures if they could be carefully elaborated to support the case put forward in this Bill.

The Hon. K. T. Telang: I must make a confession similar to that made by the Hon. Mr. West, that I formed an opinion at first different from the one I hold now. But the change with me has been in an opposite sense to that of the hon. gentleman. When I first sent in my proposals to the hon. mover, the only suggestion I made was that I brought forward at the first reading of this Bill that power should be vested in the Corporation and not the Governor in Council. Since then I have come to the conclusion that it is not in the interests of the Municipality to create this new office, and for the reason that there is in the other sections of the Bill ample provision made for meeting the difficulties. It seems we have to look not only at section 67 in which, as Mr. West pointed out, there are some provisions of the old Act re-enacted by means of which the Commissioner could transfer some of the work to others. I feel in perfect sympathy with what has been said by Mr. West and Mr. Richey as to the necessity of a high officer like the executive officer not having his hands too full of current work, and having ample leisure not only for his health's sake, but also for the purpose of enabling him to take a general and comprehensive view of matters elsewhere as will enable him to adopt them to the working of the system in Bombay. With reference to the statement concerning the great amount of work in the Municipal Commissioner's Office, I may say that I am not satisfied that it is work which has to be done by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner. I must confess that, speaking with respect to the argument of Mr. West in reply to Mr. Forbes Adam that he did not convince me that the argument used by Mr. Forbes Adam was wrong, I know that Bombay is not like an extinct volcano, and that there will be plenty of work, but I repeat I am not sure that it will be the sort of work for which a gentleman of the kind suggested by Mr. West would be required, though with the growing intellectual capacity of the people the result may be as Mr. West predicts. I quite agree that the responsibility, whoever is appointed, will still remain with the Commissioner, and the Commissioner should, in my opinion, inform the Municipality what part of his duties he deputes. I would make one further remark. Mr. West proposes to change the words "subject to general direction" to "subject to the orders of the Commissioner." The effect of this would be that the officer appointed under section 79 would be quite as good as one appointed under section 56, and it is much better he should be appointed under 79, the Municipal Commissioner passing off his own shoulders whatever was sufficiently unimportant to be entrusted to his subordinate, retaining to himself only such duties as require the attention of a more experienced and qualified officer. I am still of opinion that this office should not be created. The Corporation does not want it, and have said so over and over again, and I do not see why we should say that such an officer should be appointed.

A division was then taken with the result that the amendment was lost.

The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang then proposed a further amendment to section 56 to the effect that the appointment of Deputy Commissioner be in the hands of the Corporation. The hon. member in moving the amendment said: I have a double proposal to make, either that the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner be made by the Corporation, or that, if the power be retained by the Governor in Council, such powers shall not be exercised until on the application of the Corporation. There is one point in addition to what has been said in the course of the previous debate, which I should mention. It seems to me that the Governor well-informed in reference to Municipal matters must necessarily be, with all respect, much less well informed than the Corporation. And it appears to me that it is not enough that the Government should not merely consult the Corporation on the subject, but that it should only exercise the power on the application of the Corporation, though, of course, return the opinion that the Corporation should itself make the appointment. The Executive Engineer and the Chief Officer of the Health Department are both appointed by the Corporation subject to confirmation by Government, and I do not see why the Deputy Municipal Commissioner should stand on a different footing than the other two officers. I may, as the matter has been incidentally referred to, at once disclaim any intention of imputing to the Governor in Council or anyone any love of patronage or nepotism. But it seems to me the proper authority for making such an appointment under consideration is the Corporation, who should know the exact purpose for which the officer is appointed and for which he is, and ought to be, appointed.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: Your Excellency, the effect of the proposal the hon. member now makes is, that the appointment, when necessary, shall be made not by the Governor in Council, but by the Corporation. To that proposal my answer is that if it is right, as this Bill asserts it is, that it is admitted that the Commissioner should be the nominee of Government. Then, after much consideration, it appears to me we cannot draw any distinction between the grounds on which the Commissioner should be appointed by Government, and the grounds on which his deputy should also be appointed. The two officers would virtually be one officer divided into two, the one assisting the other. The same reasons which renders it expedient for the Commissioner to be appointed by Government apply to the deputy. One great argument in favour of the appointment by Government is that the section contemplates that the appointment shall usually be a temporary one merely, and that Government, having at their disposal such a large number of officers in their service, are at all times able to select a competent officer fit for such a post even temporarily, and when this appointment has expired Government is able also, without any loss to him or the Corporation, to transfer him back again in his proper position. This is a convenience which the Corporation does not and cannot possess, and one which points in favour of the appointment by Government.

The Hon. the Advocate-General: I was unable on the last amendment to come to any decisive conclusion. I am not now in the same difficulty with regard to this proposal. Of course, it may be said that I am not a very fair judge of the matter, but apart from this, I cannot agree with Mr. Naylor that the appointment by Government is in accordance with the spirit of the Bill. It seems to me that the head executive is to be appointed by Government and all minor officials by the Corporation. It is not long ago that the Health Officer and Chief Engineer were appointed by Government and the disposition is to transfer such powers to the Corporation. If it be only necessary to appoint a Deputy Commissioner for a temporary period, I see no reason why a Government servant should be appointed at all. I shall vote for the amendment.

The Hon. R. West: It appears to me, your Excellency, that the arguments advanced in favour of the Deputy Commissioner being appointed by the Corporation are really arguments for the appointment of the Commissioner by the Corporation. It is said they would know better what they wanted. The two officers are so intimately connected that it seems to me it would be a serious mistake were they not both appointed by Government. If it were not so differences of opinion and friction might be the result. For the Deputy Commissioner who would be a man having the greatest influence with the members of the Corporation would thus hold his head quite as high as the Commissioner himself and take sides against his superior with the members of the Corporation. I think the arguments of the Hon. Mr. Naylor in favour of his appointment by Government come very powerfully. If the Deputy Commissioner is made an officer with an independent status as he would inevitably be, we should have public works obstructed and the interests of the city sacrificed.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta: There are two points involved in Mr. Telang's amendment as to who shall be judge of the necessity of the appointment. I take it that the Corporation would be the better judge, and would, when he asks for the assistance of Government then as to whom the appointment shall be made by, I maintain that it should be by the Corporation, just as is the case with the Health Officer and Executive Engineer. This argument is strengthened by a knowledge of the fact that the Commissioner has had no occasion to complain of any independence since the other two officers were appointed by the Corporation. I think, therefore, that so far as this appointment is concerned, it should rest in the Corporation.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Advocate-General suggested that as in the case of the Health Officer and Executive Engineer the words should be added "subject to the sanction of Government."

The Hon. R. West: And I would suggest as a further alteration that the word "orders" be substituted for "general direction." It seems to me more necessary in that shape than in the one in which it now appears.

The Hon. Advocate-General: Yes; several minor alterations will be now necessary.

[The continuation of the proceedings will be reported in to-morrow's issue.]

SIND VILLAGE OFFICERS' ACT.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. J. B. Richey introduced a Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act of 1881. In so doing, the hon. gentleman said: It will be remembered that Act 4 of 1881 provided for the levying of a cess in the towns of Sind for the payment of village officers out of the funds of this cess. Under the financial code officers payable from the local fund have no claim for pension or gratuity under the pension rules of the general revenue. Some of the village officers in Sind were already on pensionary service when this local fund was created, and as they were thereupon payable from the local fund their pensionary rights became imperilled. They laid their complaint before the Government of India, and they suggested we should amend the Act so as to allow the pensionary claim to fall on the cess fund. I propose at the same time to take power to provide in the Bill that the cess fund should be chargeable to petty contingencies, incidental on the enlarged establishment. Under the Act as it stood the authority for the appointment and dismissal of subordinate village officers and defining their duties was vested in the Commissioner in Sind. But it had to be delegated to the Collector or subordinate officers. Provision is also here made that rewards may be charged to the cess fund in case of valuable services by police officers. I have to ask the Council to give this Bill a first reading.

The Bill was accordingly read a first time.

On Saturday the Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

LOCAL BOARDS' AMENDMENT ACT.

The Hon. J. B. Richey then introduced Bill No. 1 of 1888, a Bill to further amend the Bombay Local Board's Act 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act 1884. The hon. gentleman said: Under the provisions of the Bombay Act of 1884 for the appointment of local boards it was necessary for the Collector on the occasion of approaching elections of members of local boards to frame two lists under section 20 of the Act. One list, showing all persons qualified in a taluka to be members of the local boards and another list, No. 2, showing groups of the various villages and the number of persons qualified to vote. Then after the lists had been drawn up, it was necessary for the Collector to publish them, under section 21, at least two months before the day fixed for the election of members of the local boards. Under section 16 b the date for election had to be not sooner than three months and not one month. And, therefore, we have between the publication of the list two months before the date of the election, and the election one month before the members come into office—three months in all before taking office. Now the members elected under the first procedure, taken under this Act of 1884, took office for three years. Their office has been expiring during the last few months, and the Collectors have been busy since last rain in preparing these lists and in getting them printed and published; and according to the publication of the lists they have to determine the date of election. We have got a report from the Collector of Nassick saying he had allowed himself six months before the term of office of the existing local board members would expire in which to prepare and print and publish his lists before the new members should come into office. Out of that time, three months went, as I have described, under these two sections. That brought him back from the first of September to the first of December. Three months from that date exactly bring him beyond the time of the expiry of office of the local board members, who go out on the 29th February, to provide for their successors by the first of March. When his calculations were made, he thought that the lists could be framed during September and October and printed in November. They did not, however, come into Nassick until the 8th November, and then there was such an enormous amount of printing matter that working the press at his disposal night and day he could not get them ready in time to get them out three months before the members should have taken charge. I have asked him to send me details of the actual work to see how far the responsibility for anything dilatory may go. But the whole difficulty has arisen owing to the inability of the districts officers to get the work complete. It appears there are in Nassick eleven talukas which form six groups, and in this one collectorate 66 different lists of voters; 9,850 members qualified to serve, each of whose claims had to be examined. The preparation of these lists involved 15,124 printed foolscap sheets of persons qualified to serve on the local board and the 66 lists of voters, 65,038 foolscap sheets had to be printed. This shows the necessity for amendment of these matters of procedure, and in asking the Council to give the Governor-in-Council power to allow for such contingencies as this by the continuance in office of boards already constituted opportunity has been taken also to provide for any similiar difficulty which may arise in Municipal elections. In this particular instance the machinery was inadequate, and there is a certain degree of risk to which, of course, paper records are liable, which must be provided for. Unless some provision, such as is now proposed, is made there is a risk of having elections invalidated in case it is not held on a certain day, or because a member has to go out of office and cannot be duly qualified because some list has been lost by a careless peon or the press has caught fire. These serious and awkward contingencies should be provided for by allowing members to continue in office between their *exit* and the entry of the new members. This provision has been anticipated in the case of Nassick, therefore we have inserted a clause to cover it. Whenever the Governor-in-Council has to exercise this power we propose that he shall specify the reason for so doing. I have to ask your Excellency for the first reading of this Bill.

The Bill was accordingly read a first time.

The Hon'ble J. B. Richey then moved the suspension of Standing Orders to allow of the Bill being read a second time. It was subsequently read a third time and passed.

A CORRECTION.

H. E. the Governor's remarks on Wednesday on the Hon. P. M. Mehta's amendment to sec. 37, cl. (*m*) should read:—I fear the honourable member places us in a very awkward position. Government is quite prepared to trust the members of the Corporation, whatever be the number of members present, and we are prepared to believe that they will not steal a march on their absent, and, perhaps, better informed colleagues. But the honourable member with his greater experience raise a warning note, and his candour reflects the very greatest credit upon him. I am therefore bound to ask the hon. mover of the Bill whether he will disregard the fear of the hon. member. Government is quite prepared to give the power of that section to such members of the Corporation as may be represented by three-fourths of twenty, trusting that they will not rush through important matters, and that they will only deal with urgent unimportant cases. It is an inherent right in every meeting to decide what business shall be taken, subject to a quorum being present.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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ARRIVALS.—March 8.

Daniell, Major, Bombay, Comdg, Body Guard, on duty, from Kirkee.

March 9.

Watkins, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Kreyer, Lieut, Bombay. 17th Bo I., on furlough, from Mhow.

March 10.

Vaughan, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Worcester, on duty, from Deolali.
Montanaro, Captain, 16th Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Agra.
Griffiths, Lieut, Bengal Cavalry, on language leave, from Jellander.
Tanner, Lieut, 9th Bombay Infanty, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—March 9.

Solbe, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Queen's Regt, on duty, to Umballa.
Nisbett, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Queen's Regt, on duty, to Umballa.

March 10.

Brooke, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Watkins, Major, Bombay, R E, on leave, to Roorkee.
Forbes, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, to Poona
Tandy, Bde-Surgn, Bengal, I M D, on furlough, to England.
Westmacott, Lt, Col, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.
Trollope, 2nd Lt, Bengal, The Buffs, to join, to Bareilly.
Going, 2nd Lt, Madras, S W Borderers, to join, at Thayetmyo.
Bliss, 2nd Lt, Bengal, W Yorkshire Regt, to join, at Mooltan.
Wilson, 2nd Lt, Seaforth Highlanders, on 1st appointment, at Bareilly.
Webb, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, Northumberland Fusiliers, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

Dr. deJongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

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The annual exhibition in connection with this institution was held on Saturday, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The hall was filled with natives and Europeans of both sexes. Among the well-known gentlemen present were:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Jardine, Sir Jamsetji Jeejebhoy, Bart., the Most Rev. Dr. Porter, Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framji, P Ryan, Jehangeer B. Murzban, Johangeer Cowasji Jehangeer, and Y. M. Kelkar. Owing to the death of the Emperor of Germany their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were prevented from being present.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jeejebhoy, Mr. Justice Scott was called to the chair.

The deaf-mutes, about 23 in number, went through a variety of exercises in reading, writing and arithmetic. They acquitted themselves very creditably, and Mr. Walshe, their teacher, is to be congratulated on the marvellous success he has achieved in making the dumb to speak and the deaf practically to hear. It was a moving sight to see the unfortunate lads hang upon the lips of their teacher, and to mark the alacrity and intelligence with which they answered all his questions. The more advanced pupils displayed a knowledge of geography and could translate easy English words and sentences into Hindustani. The assembly was delighted with their performances, and the boys were frequently applauded.

The chairman was cordially received, as he rose to address the meeting. He said: The exhibition of the pupils which you have just witnessed must have, I am sure, very much interested every one present, but if you want to know what really can be done, by our most admirable teacher, Mr. Walsh, I should recommend you to do as I did, the other day, go and spend a morning at the institution itself. You will find it a roomy house with a pleasant and shady garden, where there is accommodation for at least five times as many pupils as there are now. I saw the whole process of teaching. It is a most marvellous thing this lip reading. In a few months a young deaf-mute is taught all the sounds of articulation and language, and also to write. "Only," said Mr. Walsh, we must get them early. "The eye" takes the place of the ear. You have only to speak distinctly, and the pupil understands all you say, and replies intelligently, although he does not hear one word of what you say. What a long stride it is from the days when all the world was agreed that speech could only be acquired by imitation of sound, and that he who was born deaf could never hold converse with is fellows. But any day in Grant Road you can see this time-honoured theory bowled over like a ninepin. I saw the boys who had just come and who, with great difficulty, could make the sound of an 'm' or a 'p' or an 'f' or a 'd,' and I listened to the most advanced of the pupils who read aloud a short story, and answered intelligently questions upon what they had just read. I hardly knew which to admire most—the extreme kindness and patient laborious, painstaking skill of the teacher, or the vivid interest and intense eagerness of the pupils. They elbowed each other to be interrogated, and any boy that was slow in his answer, found half-a dozen eager to speak for him. Mrs. Scott tested their intelligence by drawing a horse and his rider on the black board, and at our suggestion, Mr. Walsh labelled the drawing in large letters "a sheep." It was delightful to see the smiles as the horse gradually appeared on the board, and amusing to see the general shake of the head, as the master's mis-description "sheep," and a little Parsee lad, with an air of the greatest triumph, wiped out the words "a sheep" and put in "horseman." (Laughter and applause.) Now, I am not going to take up your time and spoil your pleasure in the future by telling you of all that I saw there. I want you all to go and see for yourselves, and if you do I think you will come away with much the same feelings that I did. I felt as if I had seen a number of fellow-creatures called back to active happy life, who otherwise would be bereft if not of existence itself yet of all the hopes and joys of existence (Hear, hear.) I felt, that the State was adding to the ranks of useful citizens, those who, otherwise, would only be a burden to themselves and the community. It seemed as if the doors of a house full of riches and long shut up had been suddenly flung wide open. It seemed as if the lost key of a treasure chest had at last been found, and the treasures brought out for use. (Applause.) Now this kind of talk may seem rather "tall" and "high-falutin" about a petty institution of twenty pupils. But the greatest works have humble beginnings, just as the biggest rivers come from tiny springs. The great thing is to have made a successful beginning, and I look forward with confidence to our institution having an ever-increasing sphere of usefulness. (Applause.) The charitable heart of India is never wanting when the need of beneficence is brought home to the minds of our fellow-countrymen, whether native or English. The merest stranger has only to walk through our city to find Bombay full of institutions which testify to its abundant charity, and in a matter of this kind the interests of all classes are identical and we may sink all differences of politics, race and religion in the one interest of suffering humanity. Now let me give you a few striking facts and figures. There are, at present, in this Presidency alone, which contains only 18 millions inhabitants, and is but a small part of India over 16,000 deaf and dumb persons. Of those 16,000 only twenty, at present, are being trained to a life of usefulness, the others remain in the melancholy isolation of unawakened intelligence, although at least 5,000 of them are at a teachable age and might be brought in a few months into a state of intelligent progress. Such is the state of education of deaf-mutes in Bombay. When I turned the other day to the statistics of other countries, I found that India was in a very backward state in this matter, only two in every 500 deaf mute children are taught in Bombay. In Italy, 2 out of every 5 are at school. In Germany the average is even higher and in England and other countries the average is almost if not quite as high. In the whole world, so far as statistics can reach it, the number of deaf-mutes is estimated roughly at one million, of whom 200,000 are able, or are being trained to be able to face the battle of life. The number of those who are educated it must be remembered, is increasing immensely. Every years statistic show a great increase in the number of schools, teachers, and pupils. Special books count by the hundred; teachers by the thousand; and it is now an admitted axiom that the deaf and dumb, as a body, acquire trades quite as well as those who can hear and speak. In America deaf mutes are to be found in 38 different trades. They are not only domestic servants, farmers, and handicraftsmen of various kinds, they are authors, journalists, editors, painters, sculptors and even missionaries and lawyers. (Applause.) In Italy again they are to be found in every trade, and in addition there are 16 Government officials, 15 painters, and 7 sculptors. But lists and figures convey very little information compared with illustration, and I am going to illustrate to you by an ancedote the real progress that has been made in this wonderful science. At a recent congress for the consideration of the treatment of deaf mutes held in the United States the chairman Professor Dudley, complained that deaf-mutes in active life were rather a lazy set of fellows, because they had been cared for too much in their youth, and consequently always looked out for soft jobs. As the chairman sat down, a deaf-mute, Mr. Henry White of Salt Lake city, rose and said, (I only give a part of his speech.) "We, deaf-mutes, are much obliged to Professor Dudley, but I wish to dissent from some of his conclusions. In the first place, it is not deaf-mute nature to want a soft job; it is human nature. (Hear, hear.) Every class of people has drones in its busy bee-hive, but we, deaf-mutes, know that those who do these things are always shunned by the majority of their fellows, and we all look down upon them with contempt." Now I don't know that I shall be here to see it, but I look forward to the time when the deaf and dumb of Bombay will, like the deaf and dumb of America, be dumb no longer. (Hear, hear.) I venture to hope that some will be able even to take part in public assemblies, like Mr. Henry White (Applause). But all I trust will lead an active, intelligent life. But we must not be disheartened, because we are behind hand just now. The world's duty towards its deaf and dumb has only been recognised in modern times, and the possibility of alleviating their suffering condition is a still more recent discovery. Let me give you one or two facts to show you how deaf-mutes used to be considered. Aristotle, for instance, speaks of them as incapable of any notion, either moral or intellectual. Plato, in his Model Republic, would put them out of the world altogether as a useless incumbrance on society. Justinian in that great Code which has become the law of half Europe, refused to the deaf and dumb any civil rights whatever. That great father of the church Saint Augustine gravely wrote that deafness from birth makes faith impossible, as he who is born deaf can neither hear the word nor learn to read it. Coming down to much more recent times, a deaf and dumb child was, as a rule, considered a disgrace to the family, hidden away and brutalised by constant ill-treatment. The belief of the world was embalmed in the following couplet, which held its own till the present century:—

> To instruct the deaf no art could ever reach,
> No care improve them, and no wisdom ever teacher

It was a happy moment for the cause when two centuries ago a Royal Prince of Savoy was born deaf and dumb, and a century afterwards a prince of the Royal blood of Spain. This set the doctors of Europe a thinking, and many schemes were devised for the alleviation of the sufferings of the deaf and dumb. Saxony has the honour of having founded the first public institution in 1793, and she was followed closely by France. But it was not till we were well into the present century that the idea of a practical life in open competition with their fellows, became the fundamental principle of every deaf and dumb institution, and it is only fair to add that the development of this idea is due, not to England, which if anything has been rather backward in the progress of the science but to Germany, which was not only first, but has always been the foremost in this grand race of beneficence. And now let us come back from these historical heights to the deaf and dumb of Bombay. I have already made it clear enough that compared to what other countries have done, we are only on the threshold, and there is an enormous work before us. I do not think now-a-days any one will say that the work ought not to be undertaken. That kind of opposition is dead and buried. Parents who bring children into the world, are bound to do their best for them; and the duty is stronger rather than weaker towards those who are in any way deficient. Such deficiencies rarely come by mere accident, but can generally be traced to some preventible cause such as too early marriage or intermarriage in the same blood. The duty of parents, to undertake this task then, is quite clear. But I do not propose that we should wait for Government to move—we already have our grant from Government—the present demands on its purse are very large, and it is forced to turn a deaf ear to many claims which it would gladly assist if it were possible. My belief is that all schemes of social improvement must mainly depend on private capital and private benevolence, and as I have already said, I have a perfect faith in the great compassionate heart of Bombay. (Loud applause.) It is realised here in Bombay as much as in any city. (Hear, hear.) I know that every man holds his means, so far as they exceed his necessity, in trust for his fellows. Benjamin Franklin once described a good man's house in the following quaint words:—"Faith is the ground floor, Hope is the first floor and Charity is the garret;" and writing next day to his sister he said:—"Get into the garret as fast as you can, for charity is the best room to live in. In fact I think I ought to have turned the house upside down, for I find that as a man gets fat on the good things of this world, it is uncommonly difficult for him to go upstairs," (Laughter and applause.) I hope all of you to-day are in the garret of the good man's house. Remember the poet Pope's couplet,

> "In faith and hope the world will disagree,
> But all mankind's concern is charity."

And now ladies and gentlemen I approach the end of my task. I wish I could have said more for these children. But their "poor dumb mouths" must speak more eloquently to you than any words of mine. (Applause.) If you would only dismiss me from your minds altogether and see in your minds' eye all those 16,000 in this presidency to whom is denied all usefulness, all enjoyment, all power of exercising those great gifts which are there imprisoned in their breasts ready to be released by the keys of modern science, if you only realized this picture I don't think there is one of you present would leave this room without saying to himself, "I will send a subscription for the Deaf-Mutes Institution to Archbishop Porter, to-morrow morning." (Loud Applause.)

Dr. Peterson moved the adoption of the report. He said: He felt sure that if all present had not fully realized before they came to the meeting, what a good work this was, they knew it now. The condition of this unhappy children was a strong claim on their common humanity. Nothing in nature seemed more cruel or mysterious than the doom which launched them on life, neither for their own sins nor for the sins of their fathers, deaf and dumb. If anything could be done to make their lot a happier one—and they had seen that evening how much was possible in that direction—it was a duty and a privilege to do it. But if the condition out of which they were being lifted was a claim on the compassion of others, it was no less a claim on their sense of citizenship. These children, as nature left them, were a drag and a hindrance to the community. When taken in hand by a benefactor like Mr. Walshe, not only were their own lives made happier, but they were enabled to take their place in the ranks, and further the common weal. There was one passage in the report he held in his hand, on which he thought he might perhaps serve the evident wishes of the committee, if he made one or two remarks. It seemed that the committee had reason to fear that in some cases the benefit they offered was rejected from a fear of proselytism. And they desired to give an emphatic repetition of their promise that there would never be at any time any interference with religious opinions of non-Chiristian students. Every one recognised the force of the consideration which dictate this policy. The immediate promoters of the institution were not likely to be charged with an indifference to religion. But the policy they were fain to pursue arose out of the nature of the case which was, after all, it should be remembered, only another way of saying that it was dictated by a higher power. But they might depend upon it that, nevertheless, these children would not only be made happier and wiser by the instruction given them, but also better. A non-religious education was not necessarily an education in irreligion. A contrary opinion was, it was true in the air, and for the moment seemed almost likely to get the upper hand. But he (Dr. Peterson) was a teacher of fifteen years' standing now, and claimed to know something about this matter. It was more especially in his mind that day, because with his colleagues at the Elphinstone College he had been considering very recently a request addressed to them by the Government of Bombay or, the invitation of the Government of India, that they would say what steps were in their opinion desirable for improving the discipline and moral tone of the students. He was happy to say that in reply to that reference they had felt warranted in informing Government that the propriety of conduct, good behaviour, and moral tone of the students at Elphinstone College had for years been such as to merit the warmest commendation of the various principals and professors, and that breaches of discipline were almost wholly unknown. They might perhaps think that this was a prejudiced opinion. He would, therefore, fortify it by a stronger and a wider one. When Sir Alexander Grant quitted India, he left this presidency an educational present, which was too much neglected now. In a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote he summed up the results of his experience. And the first paragraph of that letter he (Dr. Peterson) would take the liberty of reading to them:—"During my experience of nine years in India, and especially in Western India, as Educational Inspector, Professor, Principal of a College, and Director of Public Instruction, I have been more and more struck by the good sense evinced by the natives in accepting the system of instruction which has been introduced in accordance with the despatch of 1854. This system, while secular in name, and in reality free from all proselytizing aims, is at the same time imbued throughout with the spirit of Christian morality; and it has always appeared to me that the natives of India individually make an advance in probity and moral worth—and I may add in loyalty to the British Government in direct ratio to their proficiency as scholars in the Governmental or aided schools and colleges. He (Dr. Peterson) had spoken with the fear of Mr. Scott before his eyes, but he hoped he would be forgiven for a digression which had been suggested by the paragraph in the report to which he had alluded, and which referred to a matter on which he himself felt keenly. (Applause.)

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. H. Narotamdas, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Justice Jardine proposed "That recognizing the great necessity and utility of education to the deaf and dumb, this meeting recommend the Institution for deaf-mutes at Grant Road to the continued support of the citizens of Bombay, and of the inhabitants of the presidency generally." The resolution, he said, did not require any argument on his part to support it, as the exhibition they had just witnessed spoke for itself. It seemed superfluous before a Bombay audience to speak in favour of charity. They all knew very well how readily the people of Bombay always responded to the call of charity. This was comparatively a new institution which only required to be brought to the notice of the general public to obtain their sympathy and support. He was sure the institution which sought, by careful training, to make the life of the unfortunate deaf-mutes happy, would commend itself to the people of this presidency.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Damodar T. Muljee and carried.

Archbishop Porter proposed, "that this meeting gratefully acknowledges the generous support given to this institution by the Government of Bombay and by the Municipal Corporation of this city." He said some complain that the allowances appear to be insignificant; for his part, he admired the courage of the Government and the Municipal Corporation for taking such a leap in the dark by encouraging this bold untried experiment. He had no doubt the Government and the Municipal Corporation would increase their grants when the institution developed to nobler proportions. (Applause). He then went on to remind the audience that the deaf-mute pupils were absolutely, perfectly deaf: they are mute or dumb, because they are deaf: by what process he asked were they taught to articulate speech. Children who are not deaf learn through the ear; the sounds received provoke the desire of imitation; the organs are adapted for speech; the adaptability grows with exercise, the organs become more elastic and lend themselves to reproduce the great variety of sounds and inflexions of the human voice. What a marvellous machinery is that of the human ear. Ear, voice and brain labour with wonderful activity to note surrounding objects, to give them names, to fix them in the storehouse of the memory by the means of speech. But you rarely, if ever see children who can hear use the eye to observe how the sounds are formed. With the deaf-mute the ordinary process is impossible: his ear is closed: he must replace the ear as best he may with his eye: hence the concentrated eagerness which lights up the face of the deaf-mute. He watches the teacher's face: he imitates the external actions and configurations which he sees, the internal organs of speech follow suit, by a kind of sympathy they respond to the external organs, and an articulate sound is formed. Each sound must be learnt separately; first, the ten vowel sounds of the English language, beginning with the easiest, (the *a* in ball), then the twenty consonants. You expect that some sounds will present greater difficulty than others, that some pupils will articulate certain sounds less perfectly. Such is the case: but kindness and patience accomplish wonders; the sounds are acquired in some manner; then sounds are combined together; the next step reaches the syllable, and lastly, syllables are built up into words. The object represented by the word is shown. The process is a slow one: by degrees, however, the number of objects observed is increased the vocabulary is added to daily, the development of mind follows on the development of speech. Naturally this slow process imperfectly replaces the normal process in healthy children, the deaf-mute only slowly admits abstract ideas or figurative speech: nouns, adjectives, and verbs, he apprehends quickly enough; adverbs, prepositions only penetrate his mind by degrees and after sometime. To show the disadvantageous conditions under which the deaf-mute receives his education, I asked one of the older pupils, "have you heard from your mother?" He answered gravely, "no, I have not heard, I cannot hear, I am deaf." The very simple figure of hearing, to express having received a latter, lay beyond the limits of his thought. Last of all come abstract ideas and their names. In the end all comes, and deaf-mutes have attained eminence as artists, sculptors, authors, journalists, mechanics, and they have conquered a place for themselves not only in ordinary life, but in the van among the pioneers and thinkers of their day. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bomonji D. Petit seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framji proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. He said: That his task was an easy one, for every chairman of a public meeting was entitled to a vote of thanks, but he felt particular pleasure in performing his duty that day as the Hon. Mr. Scott had so ably filled the chair and evinced such a warm interest in the proceedings of the evening, that all present would agree with him that Mr. Scott had earned their sincere and cordial thanks. (Cheers). They had listened with great interest to the account which the chairman gave of his visit to the school in Grant Road, and they could not have failed to notice the warm interest taken by him in the success of the institution. (Applause.) Mr. Dossabhoy continued and said that what he had seen that day had brought back vividly to his mind what he had witnessed in London and Paris upwards of a quarter of a century ago. He had visited the principal Deaf-Mutes Institution in England, *viz*, the one in Old Kent Street, London. There were then in that institution no less than three hundred deaf-mute inmates, besides a good number of day scholars. The appearance of deaf-mutes is generally sad and idiotic, but he noticed a good deal of cheerfulness and intelligence on the faces of all the inmates of that asylum, which was the result of the instruction they received and the happiness which such instruction secured to them. The audience must have noticed similar intelligence and cheerfulness on the faces of Mr. Walshe's pupils. Mr. Dossabhoy had also visited kindred institutions for the unfortunate blind. There was one in Paris which was largely attended. Its building had cost £70,000 sterling. He hoped a school for the blind unfortunates would also be established some day in Bombay. (Applause.) Such institutions made the unfortunate creatures earn their own livelihood, and made them useful members of society. Mr. Dossabhoy said that it would interest his hearers to know that some of those who received their instruction in these schools had afterwards become teachers in them, and instanced the case in point of Monsieur Luis Breul who was the head of the institution for the blind in Paris. He was born blind and died blind. It was he who invented the reading-book for the blind impressed with pointed type. Ever since he visited those schools it had been a matter of surprise to Mr. Dossabhoy that there were no such schools in a wealthy city like Bombay, and he passed a high eulogium upon Dr. Meurin, to whom was due the credit of founding the present institution. (Cheers). He then exhorted the citizens of Bombay to do all in their power to support with their sympathy and their purse this very deserving institution. Mr. Justice Scott had so earnestly and so eloquently supported the appeal to the public in that behalf, that he would not detain them longer at that late hour. But he would observe with reference to what had fallen from the worthy Archbishop, Dr. Porter, that had a larger number of members of the Municipal Corporation been present there, they would have seen that day how usefully the grant made by them to the institution had been spent. He was, however, glad to see there a zealous member of the Educational Department his friend, Dr. Peterson, taking so great an interest in the institution, and he felt assured that he, Dr. Peterson, would assist him in his efforts next year to obtain some addition to the amount of the present grant. (Applause). After a few other remarks, Mr. Dossabhoy concluded his proposition for a vote of thanks to the chair, which he had, no doubt, would be most enthusiastically received. (Loud applause.)

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. P. Ryan, was carried by acclamation.

The chairman, having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the assembly dispersed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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As the Government and other public officer did on land, the shipping in the harbour and docks—British and others—were a mourning aspect last Saturday by hoisting their flags half mast as a tribute to the memory of the late Emperor of Germany.

The S. S. Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, sailed on Saturday, under Captain A. Fischer, for Singapore, in ballast.

The S. S. Amana, 2,048 tons, Captain G. Thwaite cleared on Saturday last for Liverpool and Marseilles. She is laden with a general cargo.

The B. I. steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, arrived in port yesterday morning from Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and with one passenger on deck.

The s.s. Hindoo, Captain C. Edwards, which arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Cutch Mandvie and Coast ports, brought on board 750 deck passengers.

The Haji Casam steamer Akbar, Captain G. P. Baldwin, sailed from Bombay yesterday for Pondicherry and Mauritius, laden and with ten passengers on deck.

The British steamer Inishomen Head, 1,987 tons, Captain L. McCalmont from London (Feb. 4) *via* Aden and Karachi, arrived in port on Saturday afternoon last, laden with a general cargo and one passenger on board.

The S. S. Atrato, 2,066 tons, Captain J. R. Gordon, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. C. D. and M. S. Darоowalla, Ardeshir and child, Colonel Stophord, Miss. Anine Gough, and fifty-nine deck.

The S. S. Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain F. Moss, from Penarth, arrived in Bombay on Saturday with a cargo of 3,408 tons of coals for the G. I. P. Railway Company. The vessel is consigned to the Captain. The Inchgarvie experienced moderate weather as far as Port Said, but fell in with strong south-eastern and high seas in the southern port sea; and again moderate thence to port.

The Australian steamer Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain A. Trobetz, arrived in Bombay on the evening of the 9th instant, from Trieste, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Luerdi, Miss. Spicer, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Lowder, six missionaries and 12 deck. The Pandora reports having spoken the ship Panthesselia on the 7th instant, in latitude 16° 50 N. longitude 64-31 E. She had very fine weather during her voyage.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2646 tons, Captain John Hughes, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, with a general cargo from Liverpool and the following two cabin passengers:—Miss Todd Naylor and Miss Brander. She experienced strong winds, North-West to Gibralter; and moderate weather as far as Port Said; but again strong southerly winds in the southern part of Red Sea; and light variably from thence to Bombay.

The B I S N Co's mail steamer Kilwa, Captain J B Mackay, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, sails to-day with mails and the following passengers:—Major A A and Mrs Pearson, Colonel Reynolds, Mrs Walter, Mrs F Chambers, Lieut P R Vaughan, Lieut P G Tivining, Mr. L Teckchand and a sister of Charity, for Karachi; Nawab A Cassam, for Busreh; Mr S Md Bin Yoosoof and Mr Khalaid Bin Sulleman, for Falia; and sixty-two deck, for various ports.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
9	Pandora (s)	Trobetz	Trieste, Feb. 19.
	Pattiala (s)	Smith	Calcutta, Feb. 18.
10	St. Bernard (s)	Young	Cardiff, Feb. 10.
	Oriental (s)	Simpson	Mozambique, Feb. 4
	Inchgarvie (s)	Moss	Penarth, Feb. 3.
	Merton Hall (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, Feb. 12.
	I. Head (s)	McCalmont	London.
11	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Calcutta, Feb. 27.
	Friary (s)	Evans	New Port, Feb. 2.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.
	Athens (s)	Roberts	Penarth, Feb. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Havre.
	Stura (s)	Cabeara	Hongkong.
	Lawada (s)	Pearson	Coast and Karachi.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Fischer	Singapore.
	D. Baldino (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
11	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Antwerp.
	Amana (s)	Thwaite	Liverpool and Marseilles.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The following is the second instalment of the recommendations and conclusions of the Public Service Commission :—

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

That the office of Comptroller and Auditor General should be included in the Schedule attached to the Statute 24 and 25, Vic. Cap. 54, and that the offices of Accountant General, Civil Auditor, and Sub-Treasurer should be removed from the Schedule. That indigenous agency should be more largely introduced into the Enrolled List, and that the sources of recruitment for that list should be extended, appointments being made—(*a*) of outsiders by open competitive examination ; (*b*) to a limited extent, as at present, for Covenanted Civil Service ; (*c*) by the promotion of Chief Superintendents who have proved that they possess capacity for the superior branch ; (*d*) by the exceptional appointment of officers who have shown marked ability in the charge of Treasuries, or in other Departments of the Provincial Service. That the Government of India should continue to reserve to itself a discretion of appointing to the Enrolled List any person whom it may deem it conducive to the interests of the public service so to appoint.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

That facilities should be given to a limited number of graduates of the Universities, sufficiently prepared by previous study, to undergo a course of training in Epigraphy.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

That the Commissionership of Customs, Salt and Opium in the Presidency of Bombay should continue to be included in the Schedule attached to the Statute 24 and 25, Vic. Cap. 54. That of the three Collectorships of Customs at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, and the Assistant Collectorship at Bombay, only the two most responsible appointments, namely, those at Bombay and Calcutta, should ordinarily beheld by members of the Imperial Service, and that it is unnecessary to include the appointments of Collector of Customs at Madras and Assistant Collector at Bombay in the *cadru* of the Imperial Service for purposes of recruitments. That the present system of recruitment by selection should be retained in respect to the other superior appointments in the Department, but that if these appointments are not filled by promotion from the subordinate ranks, or by transfer from the Provincial Service, the persons appointed should only hold their offices provisionally until they have satisfied substantial probationary tests. That there is no ground for exclusion of qualified candidates of any race from the Appraisers or Preventive branches of the Department.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

That recruitment should be made in England only for—(*a*) Principalships of Colleges ; (*b*) Professorships in those branches of knowledge in which the European standard of advancement has not been attained in India ; and (*c*) a smaller number of Inspectorships than at present. That recruitment of Professors should be ordinarily of specialists and, when practicable for a term of years, with power of reappointment. That the remuneration of officers recruited in England should be fixed with reference to the attainments required and the duties to be performed in each case. That the present dated lists of the superior branch of the Department should be abolished, due regard being had to the interests of existing incumbents. That all other educational appointments should be filled up locally by the present mode or modes of recruitment, on the principles recommended in this Report as to conditions of service for the general Provincial Service. That there should be in each Presidency and in the larger Provinces at least one college with a staff of Professors capable of teaching up to the highest European standards under a European Principal ; and that the same object should, as far as practicable, be kept in view in smaller colleges. That the inspection of schools and colleges should be carried on by an agency entirely separate from the teaching staff racruited from a different source.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

That the staff of the Department should be divided into an Imperial Branch and Provincial Branches, and that, as in the Imperial Civil Service, the Imperial Branch of the Forest Service should be a *corps d'elite*, limited to the number of officers necessary to fill the superior controlling appointments, and such a proportion of the Assistant Conservators' post as will ensure a complete training for the junior officers. That the Imperial Branch should be recruited in England, and that the conditions of service as to leave and pension should be assimilated to those of the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department. That the present rule which disqualifies married men from presenting themselves at the examination in England should be modified, as it might operate to debar Native candidates from competing for appointments in England. That the Government should keep in view the policy of training in India men qualified to take charge of the higher administrative appointments, so as to avoid, as far as possible, the necessity for expanding the Imperial Branch of the service. That the rules at present perscribed by the Forest Code for the admission of candidates in India should be retained as providing a system of recruitment for the Provincial Branches of the Department suitable to existing circumstances.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

That so long as no adequate provision is made for the teaching of Geology and the allied sciences at Indian colleges, appointments to the higher grades of the Department should ordinarily be made by the Secretary of the State without respect to the nationality of the candidates. That Sub-Assistants should not be recruited in greater numbers than are required for the purposes of the Department, *i.e*, to assist the more qualified Surveyors ; but that Sub-Assistants should be promoted to the superior grades if they give proof of capacity for independent work. That it is open to doubt whether the organisation of a Department for Geological Survey is expedient to any greater extent than is required to secure systematic investigation. That the graded system appears unsuitable for a service in which the work to be performed calls for the highest efficiency in an equal degree throughout the whole term of employment. That the system of engaging specialists for a limited term of years is advantageous, and should be continued.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

That when Superintendents of Jails, Central or District, are not medical officers, more opportunity might properly be given to Natives of India to show their fitness for these appointments, from which they are at present practically excluded. That the qualifying service for the important position of Superintendent of a Central Jail should be such as will ensure a thorough preliminary training, and that no person should be appointed to that office who has not served or three years in the Jail Department, in the superior grades of the Police Department, or in both combined.

METEOROLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

That, in the present state of scientific education in India, the Commission is unable to recommend any change in the system of recruitment for this Department.

MINT DEPARTMENT.

That the rule in the Notification of the Government of India, No. 3570, dated 19th September, 1884, which prescribes that commissioned officers only shall ordinarily be appointed to gazetted offices in the Assay Department, should be cancelled. That further enquiry should be made whether the scheme of training for temporary appointments involves unnecessary expense. That, as a general rule, where a scientific education, as distinct from probationary departmental training, is required to qualify officers for service in any Department, the cost of such education should be borne by those who seek employment rather than by the State.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

That the experiment of appointing Natives by selection to a proportion of the vacancies in the Department should be discontinued, and that the future recruitment for this department should be subject to the general principles of equality of treatment of all classes of her Majesty's subjects and of tested preliminary qualifications which have been proposed for the Provincial Service. That the Imperial Service affords the fittest field of selection for filling the appointments of Opium Agents, and that these appointments should be retained in the Schedule of reserved posts attached to the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54.

PILOT SERVICE.

That no sufficient reasons exist to justify a recommenadtion that the State should establish a special school for the instruction of persons born and educated in India who entertain a desire to adopt a sea-faring life as a profession.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

That, in order to enable Natives to compete on equal terms with Europeans and Eurasians for appointments which require higher educational qualifications and greater physical energy than are necessary for efficient service in the lower posts, a certain number of appointments carrying salaries of from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 a month should be filled by competition, the successful candidates being admitted on probation and being trained in Head Offices, after which they should be employed as Inspectors, and if found qualified selected for the grades of Superintendent. That of the seven highest appointments in the Department, at present filled by Covenanted Civilians not less than three, should ordinarily be filled by promotion within the Department.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

That although for many years to come the European element in the higher ranks of the Police should predominate Natives of India ought not to be entirely excluded from those ranks, as is now the case in some Provinces, but that endeavours should be made to introduce a reasonable proportion of Native officers, due regard being always had to the efficiency of the service. That the present system of recruitment for the grade of Assistant District Superintendent in most Provinces is unsatisfactory as not affording a sufficient guarantee for educational qualifications and habits of industry, and that admission to this grade should be by—(*a*) limited competition amongst candidates selected in England for such portion of the appointments in each Province as the Government of India may decide to be necessary ; (*b*) limited competition amongst candidates selected in India, such candidates being carefully chosen on grounds of good physique, the knowledge of the vernacular languages prescribed for the Provincial Service, and high educational qualifications of an English kind ; (*c*) promotion from the grade of Inspectors for exceptional merit and ability shown in active service. That both of the competitive examinations referred to in the foregoing Recommendation should be conducted in accordance with rules approved by the Government of India. That appointments to Inspectorships should, as a rule, be made from the lower grades for the force, and that in no case should outsiders be appointed to Inspectorships merely as a training ground for the higher offices. That many of the abuses which now characterise the Police force are due to the inadequate remunerations of the lower grades, and that whatever improvement may be made in the conditions of service of the other ranks, full advantage will not result from it, so long as the officer in charge of a Police Station, by whatever name he may be called, does not receive remuneration and prospects adequate to induce and enable him to withstand the temptations to which his situation exposes him.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

That the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department should consist of an Imperial Branch and of Provincial Branches. That the Imperial Branch should consist of such a number of Royal Engineers as may be required as a reserve for military purposes over and above the officers employed in the Military Works Branch, and of Civil Engineers recruited in England. That the strength of the Imperial Branch should not be greater than is necessary for purposes of control and direction, and for the execution and repair of works calling for high engineering skill, and that the recruitment from the Cooper's Hill Royal Engineering College, which appears at present excessive, should be regulated accordingly. That the conditions of service in the Imperial Branch should be fixed with a view to secure the necessary qualifications in England, and should, as far as possible, be uniform for all officers employed in it. That the Provincial Branches should be of a strength adequate for the construction and maintenance in the several Provinces of works not ordinarily calling for high engineer skill. That the recruitment for the Provincial Branches should be made by the direct appointment to the lowest grades of qualified Engineers from the Indian Engineering Colleges, and in exceptional cases by promotion from the Upper Subordinates grades. That there should be at least one college in India thoroughly well equipped for providing a high education for Engineers for the Provincial Branches, and that such college should be open to all classes of her Majesty's subjects. That the conditions of service as to pay, furlough and pension should be fixed for the Provincial Branches without reference to those of the Imperial Branch. That the number of professional Engineers and Military officers employed in the superior Accounts Branch is excessive, and should be reduced. That the mode of appointing outsiders to the Accounts Branch is unsatisfactory ; that the recruitment should be to a larger extent from all classes of the community ; and that, it should be by open competitive examination, the subjects prescribed for the examination being so chosen as not to exclude any class of the community likely to furnish qualified candidates, and by promotion in exceptional cases from the Accountant's grades.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

That the appointment of Inspector-General of Registration should not be included in the *cadre* of the Imperial Service for the purpose of recruitment. That while no obstacle should be placed in the way of such Registration officers as may desire to compete for employment in other Department, those officers should not be exempted from the operation of any rules prescribed to ensure the possession of the special qualifications required in any particular Department.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

That the Commissionership of the Northern India Salt Department, and the Commissionerships of Salt in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies should be retained in the Schedule attached to the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54. That when recruitment for Superintendentships in the Northern India Salt Department is resumed, the orders directing the reduction of the salaries attached to those appointments should be reconsidered. That, sufficient precautions being taken to secure the requisite physical qualifications the same principles should govern the recruitment for and promotion in this Department as have been recommended for the Provincial Service, and that rules should be framed in the case of the Northern India Salt Department by the Government of India, and in the case of the Department in Madras and Bombay by the Local Governments, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to give effect to this Recommendation.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

That Royal Engineers or other Military officers employed in the Senior Division, with such specialists as may be recruited in England, should be regarded as forming a distinct branch of the service, with pay, furlough, and pension rules adjusted to the requirements of a service so recruited ; and that the posts now held by the Junior Division should be amalgamated with some posts surrendered by the Senior Division, so as to provide sufficiently attractive prospects for a service locally recruited, the pay, furlough and pension rules applicable to which should be adjusted on the principles already indicated by the Commission in respect of other services recruited in India. That admission to the Junior Division (or to the Local Service if the Recommendation of the Commission is adopted) should not be confined to special classes of her Majesty's subjects in India, and that it should be regulated by competition among selected candidates, and exceptionally by promotion from the Subordinate Service. That, in view of the fact that the Revenue Survey Departments in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies will be abolished in a few years, no further appointments of probationers should be made to the gazetted posts, and that any deficiency experienced in the strength of the existing agency, should be supplied from the Provincial Services, such as the Land Revenue or Public Works Department.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

That for the present the recruitment in England on the scale now sanctioned should be maintained, but that the gradual reduction of the staff recruited in England should be kept in view, and that a superior Local Telegraph Service should be recruited in India from classes to be established at one or more of the Indian Engineering Colleges. That the pay of the service locally recruited should not be adjusted with reference to the pay of officers recruited in England, but that the pay and other conditions of the service locally recruited should be determined independently on the same principles, as it is proposed to adopt for the Provincial Service.

CONCLUSION.

These are the Recommendations which the Commission has to make for the consideration of the Government of India. They are mainly based on conclusions to which the evidence interpreted by the experience of the several members compels it ; and in the desire to follow the guidance of experience, the Commission may, in some particulars, have exposed itself to a charge of inconsistency. It offers no original scheme ; it advises the further application of principles long accepted and progress on lines indicated by the action of the Government in the past. Considerations of policy and economy alike require that, so far as is consistent with the ends of good government, the recruitment of the official staff in England should be curtailed, and advantage taken of qualified agency obtainable in India. The Commission is well aware of the objections that may be urged with more or less force against some of its Recommendations, and has given them full consideration. But the objections to the alternative plans which were suggested or suggested themselves, seemed to the Commission still more weighty and numerous, while they carried with them infractions of essential principles which the Commission has steadily kept in view, and presented difficulties in detail sufficient to preclude any hope of that reasonable finality which the Commission was directed to aim at. If the Recommendations of the Commission fall short of the expectations of those who were sanguine in anticipating larger results, it must remind them how much has been already effected in the gradual extension of the field of employment for Natives ; and if it appear to other minds that they err on the side of excess, it must be remembered that they leave in the hands of the Government an uncontrolled freedom of selection for the higher offices in the administration, and that, if accepted, they cannot be completely carried into effect for nearly a generation of official life.

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Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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NOTICES.

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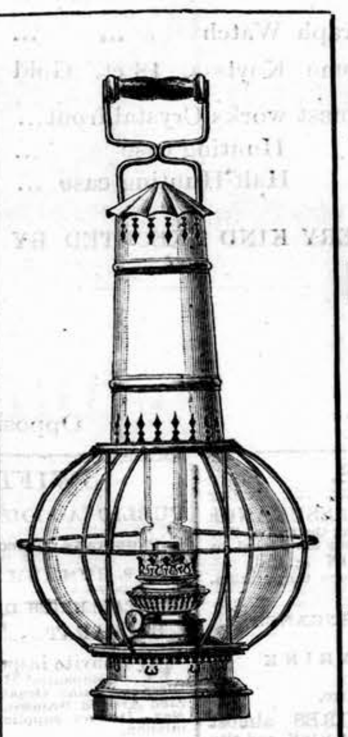

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ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

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DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

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Advantages:

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ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a **PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS,** with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

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That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

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Gold Medal Paris, 1878

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These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

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A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
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All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

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Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.

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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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